THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENCY.

PEACE POLICY CONFIRMED

More "Crushers" for McClellan.

THE "WORLD" GLORIES IN THE SPLIT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

General McClellan.

From the Daily News.

Mr. Lincoln is for war, so is General McClellan. Mr. Lincoln makes it a war of subjugation, so does General McClellan. Mr. Lincoln stands upon the platform of his party, so does not General McClellan. What is there, then, for men who believe, as do the great mass of the Democracy that the only way to save the country is to be found in the Peace Platform, to choose between these candidates? When two evils are thus presented, we prefer to stand aside and choose neither.

Our Policy.

From the Daily News.

Since our Saturday's issue we have received scores of letters from peace men, every one of which approves our course, and bids us God speed. The feeling evinced is one of intense indignation that a candidate of a great party after his confidential friends working for his nomination on a peace platform, should, after his nomination was effected, turn round and substitute his own crude notions of Governmental policy as the platform of the great party, which gave the Republic all its greatness and its glory when governed by its principles. Such of these letters as we can find room for, and which were written for publication, we give elsewhere in our paper of to-day.

General McClellan and the "Daily News."

From the Daily News.

The *Daily News* has cried out without ceasing against the unnatural war that now rages between the people of the North and their Southern brothers. Mob-passion and executive violence have alike failed to make us bow the knee to the Abolition heresy of an enforced Union. Our interests, and, as the event proved, our very existence as a journalist all at stake, we yet turned not to the right or to the left in our protests against the madness that undertakes to win "the consent" necessary to all free Government by acts of bloody violence. Power, it is true, silenced us for a time, by clutching our throat in its mailed hand. But its grasp withdrawn, we call the public to witness that we maintained with all its original earnestness our remonstrance against a war in law outrageous, and in fact suicidal.

This journal has dealt with the armed collision of the sections as a question of straightforward duty. As a patriot, as a Christian, as a States Rights Democrat, after the strictest school of the Jeffersonian Democracy, its conscience demanded that it should leave nothing unsaid in the interests of peace. Faithfulness to a simple sense of duty is, perhaps, not a becoming subject of self-gratification in the mouth of a man of honor; but under all the serious dangers which beset our way during the dark days of the reign of terror, we may be pardoned for declaring that our adherence, in these columns, to the principle of peace, constitutes with us a retrospect which fills our heart with honest pride. The historian who, when the passions of the hour shall have been forgotten, shall write the story of those evil times will, it is no unworthy satisfaction to feel assured, assign us a high place among the faithful few who, throughout all the stormy passion and venal faithlessness of 1861, 1862, and 1863, have continued to maintain in the press, "the still small voice" of the public conscience.

Our opposition to the war has passed from a decision of our head into a feeling of our heart. Sacrifices in it have strengthened our attachment to it; and honors fairly won under its banners have endeared it to our souls. Apart from its hold upon our judgment, we are bound to it furthermore as to a duty of self-respect. As no honest man can control, at pleasure, the convictions of an overruling dictate of judgment, the sense of duty that led us in opposition to the war keeps us in it still. Peace is, under all these circumstances, emblazoned upon our standard to-day; and we are again prepared to bear it aloft at the cost of new losses in money and still more painful in, perhaps, also friends.

The Democratic party has never made its political contests a question of *men*. Neither has it ever insulted its members by asking them to surrender their differences of opinion to the *dicta* of an individual. The candidate of its choice, it has, from time to time, put before the people, not in his mere personal relations, but as the embodiment of the principles, holding its supporters in one community of political belief.

The doctrines placed in issue thus commands the surrender of individual opinion as a necessity of harmony; and unanimity in support of these through their chosen representative, is the beginning and the end of the obligations of Democratic discipline. As a Democrat, we feel perfectly free to oppose any candidate standing on any other platform than that laid down authoritatively by a convention of the party.

The platform is the subject placed at issue in a Democratic nomination, rather than the man. To pretend that the nominee is such in his own person, even though he should repudiate every principle he has been selected to represent, is an outrage upon common sense. To reject the platform is therefore a practical rejection of the nomination. If the repudiation of it all make the candidate cease to be the standard bearer of the party, how can he be supposed to continue such after he has repudiated even a part?

The State rights doctrine that demands every true and faithful Democrat to raise his voice against a war for the subjugation of sovereign States, is recognized, practically, in the enunciation of principles laid down by the Chicago Convention; but is, on the other hand, directly repudiated in General McClellan's avowal of his determination, if elected, to compel the sovereignties of the South to submit to his will by force of arms.

The man nominated to represent its principles is, therefore, no longer the nominee of the Chicago Convention. Standing, as he does, before the country, to all intents and purposes an *independent* candidate, he has, therefore, no claim on the support of the Democracy as such.

General McClellan's voice is for war. Principle, feeling, consistency, every suggestion of patriotism, statesmanship, and self-respect forbids us therefore from giving him our support. Four years more of such bloodshed and destruction as men and gods never before witnessed, having been made an issue of his election, we feel bound to resist it with the most energetic opposition.

THE DISUNION DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

George N. Sanders Again.

SEPARATE CONFEDERACIES TO BE ESTABLISHED.

A Reply to the Auburn Speech of Mr. Seward.

The following is an intercepted despatch from George N. Sanders to Mr. Seward:—

Special Despatch to The World.

CLIFTON HOUSE, C. W., September 9—2 P. M.—To the Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State United States.—Sir:—Your speech at Auburn gives gratifying assurance that you continue to give much consideration to my opinion. It is therefore to be regretted, in view of the great American interests at hazard, that you should have assumed a position which precludes all hope of negotiation with your Government, but perhaps when the Democratic storm in November shall have foundered the Republican platform and you at sea, that you will rise to a higher appreciation of the mighty interests involved, and that you will turn your thoughts to the great fact that the easiest and happiest solution of the problem lies in the enlightened expansion and not in the contracted, narrow ruts of sectional hates. Did the idea never enter your brain that it is possible to have ocean-bound confederated republics, and that the founder might become the head. Your obedient servant,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

—Missouri has yet 5519 men to furnish under the last call for troops.

—Elizabeth H. Whitteir, only sister of John G. Whittier, died at Amesbury, Massachusetts, on Saturday last.

—Ex-Governor Augustus C. French, of Illinois, died at his home in ...

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM OUR ARMY.

The Surprise Near Petersburg.

CAPTURES AND CASUALTIES.

PERSONAL MATTERS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—On Saturday morning at one o'clock, General De Freanbread's Brigade of General Mott's Division, advanced and captured the rifle-pits which the enemy had thrown up opposite our lines on the Jerusalem pike, and the movement was a complete surprise and success, and resulted in the capture of the rifle-pits, together with a Rebel lieutenant and ninety men.

A portion of the 99th Pennsylvania advanced too far, and a few of them were captured. Our men immediately thronged these rifle-pits against the enemy, and they now form a part of our lines. The Rebels all day Saturday kept up a constant artillery and musketry fire, which resulted in wounding and killing some twenty of our men.

General Patrick, Provost Marshal General of this army, was to-day presented with a beautiful sword, sash, and shoulder-straps by the enlisted men of the 90th New York, whose original term of enlistment has expired, and those not enlisted are going home. General Patrick made a very appropriate speech on the occasion.

Brigadier-General Eagan arrived at the front yesterday, having almost entirely recovered from the severe wound he received on the 22d of June, in front of Petersburg, having on that occasion won for himself the promotion he so well deserved. He will have a command in the 2d Corps

ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry in Tennessee.

REBEL LOSS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN.

Pennsylvania Loses Only One Favorite Son.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—On the 6th inst., a Rebel force of 1300 men, under Colonel Dibrell, was encountered by the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, near Readyville, on Cripple Creek, (Tenn.,) and after a sharp fight, with sabres exclusively, the Rebels fled. The Nashville *Union* says the Pennsylvanians lost only one killed, while they killed twenty-six Rebels, and captured one hundred and sixteen prisoners. The Rebel force retreated beyong Murfreesboro, and was endeavoring to reach Wheeler.

THE DEFEAT OF MORGAN.

HIS PAPERS CAPURED

Another Despatch from Gen. Gillem.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—The following additional despatch relative to the defeat of Morgan was received by Governor Johnson:—

"BULL'S GAP, September 6.—To Governor Johnson:—All of Morgan's papers fell into my hands, and show his forces to have exceeded 1800. His dead exceed 75. His command fled in great confusion after his death. I pursued them eight miles, but the chivalry use the spurs with more vigor than the sabre. I will forward all his papers. ALVIN C. GILLEM.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

A Pirate Fitting Out at Wilmington, North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Sept 12.—The prize steamer *Elsie*, captured on the 5th instant, while on a voyage from Wilmington to Nassau, with three hundred and twenty bales of cotton, arrived this morning, but sailed again via Long Island Sound for Boston.

The prize steamer *Georgia* arrived at Beaufort, North Carolina, on the 9th, *en route* to Boston.

It was reported at Beaufort, on the 9th inst., that the Rebel steamer *Edith* was about to leave Wilmington heavily armed for a piratical cruise.

FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Celebration of Recent Victories at Memphis—Transfer of Jurisdiction—General Meredith at Paducah.

CAIRO, September 11.—The steamer *City of Alton* brings Memphis advices of yesterday, and New Orleans dates of the 5th.

Memphis was to be illuminated last night, in honor of the recent victories.

The post of Cairo was to be separated from Western Kentucky District, and attached to the District of Illinois, under General Holbert E. Paine.

General Meredith has left for Paducah, to take command of the District of Western Kentucky. 75 hhds. of tobacco have arrived from Paducah, for New York.

MOVEMENTS OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS

HALIFAX, N. S., September 12.—The blockade runner *Old Dominion* arrived here on Saturday night, and the *City of Petersburg* on Sunday morning. They have about eighteen hundred bales of cotton, destined for England, and said to be in payment of the interest on the Rebel loan.

They left Wilmington last Monday night, and report that the pirate *Tallahassee* was to leave on a piratical cruise on Tuesday night. Two blockade runners were also to leave Wilmington on Tuesday night. The *Alexandria*, now called the *Mary*, arrived here on Saturday for repairs.

The following blockade runners are also in port:—

Steamers *Little Hattie*, *North Heath* (repairing), *Flamingo*, *Lady Shirley*, *Condor*, and the steamer *Asia*, tender to the Rebel fleet.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—Flags are flying in all directions to-day in honor of the anniversary of the battle of North Point. The "Old Defenders" have gone to Townsontown to take a commemorative dinner.

Nathaniel Williams, the oldest lawyer of the Baltimore bar, died yesterday, in the eighty-third year of his age. All of the Courts will pay him the usual respect.

Mr. Adams, a large pork merchant, also died yesterday.

McClellan stock is falling at a heavy discount.

Nothing specially new from Grant or Sheridan has been received, but all reports at hand are very cheering. The influx of new troops going ...

FROM PETERSBURG.

ALL QUIET YESTERDAY.

The Health of the Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The mail steamer *Vanderbilt*, from City Point, reports nothing new since Friday night. The Rebel pickets have not been allowed to hold any communication with our pickets since the fall of Atlanta.

The *Vanderbilt* brought up fifty-one deserters from Anderson's Division, which is in front of Warren. They report their division to have been cut up in the recent fighting.

The hospital steamer *State of Maine* arrived this morning with three hundred sick and wounded. None of them are dangerously sick, and the hospitals in the Army of the Potomac are almost empty, the army being unusually healthy.

The *State of Maine* laid at City Point for a week before she got her load. The hospital steamer *Baltic* has been at Fortress Monroe for a long time, unloaded.

The United States steamer *Ascutney*, Captain Mitchell, arrived this morning at the Washington Navy Yard for repairs, she having been badly logged during a wind storm off Wilmington. There are now about 7000 Rebel prisoners confined at Point Lookout, 2000 of whom are in the hospitals.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Flour dull; 6000 sold: State $9 50@10 15; Ohio, $11 50@13; Southern, $11@14. Wheat dull, sales unimportant. Corn dull; 21,000 bush. sold; sales at 161. Pork dull; Mess unchanged at $42 62@42·75. Whisky dull at 179½. Gold is quoted at 117½.

Receipts of Flour, 19,000 bbls; Wheat 89,000 bush.; Corn 150,000 bush.

ANOTHER NAVAL PRIZE.

Capture of the Anglo-Rebel Steamer "A. D. Vance."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—On Saturday night, at 7·40 o'clock, the *Santiago De Cuba* captured the blockade runner *A. D. Vance*, late *Lord Clyde*, as she was running out of Wilmington harbor. The *Vance* had on board besides forty bales of cotton, a large quantity of turpentine and other stores. She is a blockade runner, and will prove a most serious loss to the Rebels.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL PRICE.

CAIRO, September 11.—It is reported at Little Rock that the Rebel General Price recently died at Arkadelphia of dysentery.

ARREST OF QUANTRELL, THE GUERILLA.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—A despatch from Indianapolis to the *Gazette* announces the capture there of Quantrell, the Missouri guerilla. He was recognized on the street by a refugee.

The Steamer "America" Below.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The steamer *America*, from Liverpool via Southampton, with dates to the 31st ult., is below.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Splendid Cavalry Affair.

EARLY OUTGENERALED AGAIN.

LEETOWN, Virginia, September 10, 8 P.M.—The enemy attacked one brigade of General Averill's Division this morning shortly after 8 o'clock, at Darksville, on the Winchester pike, south of Martinsburg, with Johnson's, McCausland's, and Vaughan's Brigades of cavalry, and Rhode's Division of infantry, Lieutenant-General Early conducting the attack in person.

The enemy's cavalry was thoroughly beaten and driven, in three successive charges under an artillery fire upon and through the infantry lines. The Rebel infantry was then brought forward to the attack, whereupon the brigade (Schoonmaker's) retired, after having nearly expended their ammunition, slowly before the enemy's advance.

The Rebel infantry being unable to reach the Union cavalry, the enemy's mounted force was again brought forward, but did not venture to attack Schoonmaker in the new position which he immediately assumed.

The action of the Union cavalry was regarded by experienced officers who witnessed it as being one of the most gallant defensive battles of the campaign. This noble cavalry again evinced its high discipline under very trying circumstances.

From the prisoners taken we get information of the highest importance. The loss inflicted upon the enemy was greater than our own. Early thought to steal a march on Sheridan's lines, and did not expect to be, as he was, checked in the outset of his operations by Averill's activity.

Much information in regard to the movements of the day is withheld from the public for the good of the military service.

UNION OFFICERS UNDER FIRE AT CHARLESTON.

The following Pennsylvania and other officers have been placed under fire in Charleston, by General Sam Jones:—

Lt J H Anderson 2d Art	Lt Kuger, 57th
Lt G L Brown, 101st	Lt J P Leslie, 18th Cav
Lt W B Bricker, 3d Cav	Lt J Morrow, 101st
Lt Isaiah Conley, 101st	Capt B D Means, 13th Cav
Capt J T Chalfant, 11th	Lt L Mayer, 12th Cav
Lt T J Cochran, 77th	Lt D McNeil, 13th Cav
Lt Byron Davis, 71st	Surgeon J M [illegible], 14?d
Lt J S Devine, 71st	Surgeon S H Doughton, 71st
Lt W C Davidson, 101st	Capt J E Michener, 85th
Lt W G Dutton, 9th	Lt McMease, 73d
Capt E H Day, 58th	Capt J S McDowell, 77th
Lt M Fick, 67th	Lt E Moore, 73d
Lt Louis R Fortescue, signal corps	Lt W O'Connor, 13th Cav
Capt W L Gray, Pottsville, Schuylkill county	Capt E J Pennybacker, 19th Cavalry
Lt J P Gamble, Shippensb'rg	Lt C P Potts, 151st
F C Gay, Donegal	Lt W N Paxton, 140th
Lt G W Grant, 8th	Capt J Reiff, 67th
Lt David Garrett, 77th	Capt W A Robinson, 77th
Capt H W Gimber, 150th	Capt J F Robinson, 67th
Capt J Bird, 14th	Lt D M Sneeder, Pittsburg
Lt T F Borchers, 67th	Lt Jas P Smith, 49th
Lt Col Cunningham, 52d	Capt Geo Schell, 88th
Lt D Garber, 77th	Capt J E Shroad, 77th
Lt J McGovern, 73d	Lt E G Shay, 13th
Lt M Fellows, 149th	Lt Joseph Smith, 67th
Col John Fraser, 140th	Captain Fletcher Smith, 10?d
Col Hoyt, 52d	Lt G W Simpson, 61st
Lt C P Heffley, 142d	Major Jos Steele, 2d Cav
Lt J B Helm, 101st	Adjutant W H Town, 10?d
Capt A Heffley, 142d	Capt D W Mullin, 101st
Lt H H Hinds, 57th	Lt D McKay, 18th
Capt F A Hubbell, 67th	Capt Wm H Tedford, 50th
Capt J C Hogenbach, 142d	Capt C G Jackson, 84th
Lt Wm Hoffner, 67th	Capt C C Widdis, 150th
Lt B F Harrington, 19th Cav	Lt O R Weaver, 18th
Lt C P Hollohan, 19th Cav	Capt A J Weeks, 67th
Adjt W H Irwin, 103d	Lt Harry Wilson, 19th Cav
	Capt F Zarracher, 18th Cav

MARYLAND.

Lt George Bruting, 5th	Lt J Mette, 5th
Capt Wm H Davis, 4th	Lt J H Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa, 5th
Lt William E Hodge, 5th	Lt E L Shraeder, 5th
Lt Wm Hawkins, 5th	J Swadner, 5th
Lt John Knight, 5th	John Sacks, 5th
Lt Wm J Morris, 5th	

NEW JERSEY.

Capt G Brady, 2d	Capt H Cooke, A A G, 1st N J brigade
Lt A W Baldwin, 2d	Capt H Crocker, 1st Cav
Lt B Bascomb, 5th U S Col Troops	Lt John Davidson
Lt J Bradford, Hoboken	Lt E K Ekings, Co H, 3d

DEATH OF A CLOWN IN A WORKHOUSE.—An inquiry was held by Mr. Humphrey, at the City of London Union-house, Bow, on Monday evening, touching the death of William Winders, aged 72 years. Henry Hayward stated that the deceased was a clown under the celebrated Grimaldi, and he had frequently acted as Grimaldi's deputy. When he became too old to go on the stage he became a messenger, but for some time past he was an inmate of the City of London Union-house. He acted as messenger between the relieving officer in the City and the Bow Union-house. On Thursday week he returned to the house, stating that he had a fall in the street. John Watts said that on the previous Thursday the deceased went to bed joking, as was his usual custom. In the morning he was found dead in his bed. Mr. Cooper, surgeon, proved that the deceased died from disease of the ...

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—More copper veins have been discovered in Hyde Park, Vermont.

—The oldest person in the State of Vermont is a black man in Pomfret, named Peter Nasson, who was born about 1734.

—In the library of Vienna there is a manuscript on human skin, beautifully executed in colored figures, and supposed to be of Mexican or Peruvian origin. There is another of these curious articles in the library of Dresden, containing a fragmentary history of the Incas of Peru.

—The trustees of the American Bible Society contemplate more extended efforts for the benefit of the 120 millions of people speaking the Arabic tongue. Of 99,460 volumes granted for distribution at the last monthly meeting, 93,890 were for the army, and 5200 for the freedmen.

—A steamer, thirty-three feet long, is at present plying on the Dead Sea for purposes of exploration. It was built at Toulon, and there taken to pieces and carried from Jaffa to the Dead Sea on the backs of camels. It is said that the Arabs in the neighborhood regard the little steamer as a demon, which has arisen from the bottom of the lake of Sodom.

—England is said to double its population in 29 years; Austria in 198; Baden in 91; Bavaria in 129; Belgium in 158; Denmark in 56; Scotland in 46; States of the Pope in 79; France in 122; Greece in 44; Hanover in 122; Holland in 80; Naples in 91; Norway in 57; Piedmont in 88; Prussia in 41; Saxony in 58; Sweden in 69; Switzland in 108; Wurtemburg in 145.

—The revenue of Great Britain is $347,500,000, a large portion of which comes from beer and ardent spirits. The money value of the beer consumed in England and Wales alone is $330,000,000, making an annual average for men, women, and children in England and Wales, of one dollar each for spirits and $1·25 for beer.

—Andrews' Hawaiian Dictionary is now in course of publication, a work of five or six hundred pages octavo. Rev. Mr. Geddie, from Nova Scotia, is preparing a dictionary of the language of Western Polynesia, including New Hebrides. A dictionary of the Fuhchau dialect, by American missionaries, is also in course of preparation.

—The slave trade in the interior of Africa is said by a recent explorer to be carried on with great vigor. This trade in Zanzibar is three times as large as in Cuba. It is carried on to a most destructive extent in the district of the White Nile, where it is calculated that the capture of every slave involves the loss of four lives.

—Captain Speke, the African explorer, advocates the planting of Christian missions in the kingdoms of Ungoro, Uganda, and Karague, which he denominates the key to Africa, for the double purpose of striking a death blow at slavery in the interior of Africa, and of opening these beautiful and fertile territories at the head of the Nile to Christianity, commerce, and civilization.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 55. Noon, 63. One P. M. 63. Wind, N. N. E.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—We have received the proceedings of the last Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, forming a handsomely printed volume, from the press of Messrs. King & Baird. The minutes of the Convention, and the temporal and spiritual condition of the Church, are clearly presented in its admirably arranged pages, which are made attractive to the eye by the exquisite beauty of its typography.

The Episcopal Church of this diocese has won new reverence and affection from all denominations of Christians by the bold and outspoken stand taken by her clergy, with the venerable and much loved Bishop Potter at their head, at the important crisis when the misguided Bishop Hopkins trailed his saccerdotal robes in the mire of the political arena, and allowed his name and calling to be mingled amid the fames and ribaldry of barrooms with the defense of the slave-block and its attendant pollutions.

Since that manly stand, we are glad to learn that the church has been strengthened and increased in influence and numbers, besides renewing the love and devotion of her members, who for years were made unhappy by her refusal to renounce in proper terms our national sin and crime. We learn that clergymen and members of the Convention can obtain copies of the report at the office of John Clayton, Esq., No. 717 Walnut street.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.—This morning Hugh McStravich was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Shoemaker, to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery upon officer Patterson last night at Germantown road and Master street.

Last night a party of colored men got into a fight among themselves at Sixth and Lombard streets, during which several pistols were discharged, and four of the rioters were arrested, named Charles Cochran, Marshall Green, William Smallwood, Alexander Saylor. They were held to answer by Alderman Swift.

Peter Whiteman, of Nicetown, was committed by Alderman Boucher to answer the charge of beating his wife and threatening to kill her. He is in the habit of committing such brave acts.

This morning at an early hour James Howell, residing at Fawn and Jefferson streets, was arrested, charged with maltreating his wife and turning her out of doors. He was held to answer by Alderman Butler.

ALLEGED SEDUCTION — MARRIAGE IN THE CENTRAL STATION.—The marriage ceremony between Edward W. Hawk, an alleged deserter, and Miss Ellen Flood, a girl between fifteen and sixteen years of age, was performed by Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station on Saturday afternoon. The parents of Miss Flood pressed the marriage on the alleged ground that Hawk had seduced their daughter. After the twain had been made one, the bridegroom was handed over to the tender mercies of the Provost Guard, by whom he was taken to the barracks, to be tried on the charge of deserting his regiment. To escape the inquisitive gaze of those who had witnessed the ceremony, the disconsolate bride retired to the select apartment of the Central, styled the Rogues' gallery, there to indulge the opening moments of her honeymoon in tears.

ROBBERY.—Four persons made their way into the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon yesterday afternoon, while the Committee were engaged in feeding a number of soldiers. They took advantage of the excitement to purloin a lot of meat, knives and forks, dishes, &c. One of them was discovered, and this led to the arrest of three of the thieves, who were arraigned before Alderman Carter. They gave the names of John Finnegan, Michael Hoffman, and Murry Hodman, and were committed to answer.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—During yesterday thanks were returned to the Almighty in the different churches throughout this city, in response to the recommendation of President Lincoln, in view of the recent Union victories. In some of the churches appropriate discourses were also delivered. Bishop Wood, of the Catholic church, recommended the people of his charge to observe the day in an appropriate manner.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—A meeting of officers and men who have been honorably discharged from the service will be held at Sansom Street Hall this evening, for the purpose of effecting an organization to be a component part of the Union Campaign Club, whose object shall be to promote the election of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported at the Board of Health office last week was 328. Of this number, 180 were males, 118 females; 81 boys, 83 girls. The number of soldiers was 10. The largest number, 68, are reported from the Twenty-fourth Ward.

GERMAN FESTIVAL.—The grand German Festival given by the German Society of Pennsylvania, is coming off to-day at Engel & Woolf's farm. The exercises will be of a most entertaining character.

SALE OF COTTON.—By auction to-day 300 bales (ex-transports *W. H. Liers*, *S. G. Adams*, barge No. 46, and brig *Prince Albert*,) sold by order of the United States Marshal at $1·20 to $1·71, cash.

RECRUITING.—This morning the city bounty ...

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—A short time after midnight some nine hundred and ninety-seven sick and wounded soldiers arrived at Broad and Prime streets, from the Baltimore hospitals. They were immediately provided with accommodation at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, and from thence were conveyed to the hospitals at Germantown, Nicetown, &c. The following is a list of the soldiers belonging to this State and New Jersey:—

PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

Samuel Case, G, 69th	Peter Walley, C, 18th Cav
Francis Frew, F, 1st Art	Aaron Brown, I, 67th
Corp Jas Fries, L, 20th Cav	John C Weber, G, 99th
John M Keller, H, 87th	Jacob Harrington, I, 23d
James Johnson, D, 87th	Corp Wm Fins, E, 20th Cav
Thomas Remack, A, 47th	Sgt H Hilbrand, 12th Cav
Asa Spring, E, 2d Cav	Alonzo Brightcare, G, 22d C
Wm Millhoff, H, 49th	David Rogers, H, 87th
Dan Finkenbender, F, 22d C	Moses Cohen, I, 7th Cav
James Lilly, H, 47th	Hiram Lamer, G, 17th Cav
Stephen Knoell, A, 47th	A Wagner, I, 6th
I Walterhouse, A, 17th Cav	Andrew Green, G, 12th Cav
Ed Mahoney, I, 17th Cav	Charles Cross, K, 6th Cav
Geo Snepusen, D, 12th Cav	Levi Ostrander, I, 12th Cav
Jas W Brown, F, 22d Cav	G F Betzean, B, 17th Cav
Elisha Renner, G, 19th Cav	Spencer Tellman, F, 47th
J G McKenny, K, 22d Cav	John Harder, E, 17th Cav
Jas Langy, K, 119th	Serg Jarad Brossoms, C, 17th
Alex Schriver, E, 12th Cav	Jacob Roberts, G, 61st
John H Early, K, 22d Cav	Jos R Elder, H, 18th Cav
M Larkins, C, 47th	Wm Hanstarr, B, 93d
John M Wilds, K, 22d	Wm Milligan, K, 148th
Wm Greene, I, 23d	Wm H Shoemaker, K, 18th
D Holdsworth, E, 95th	Oliver C Campbell, D, 148th
Sgt H Stine, G, 87th	Samuel C Webb, F, 93d
J Southwick, C, 119th	Corp Joel Roberts, F, 49th
Sgt A M Murray, F, 54th	Corp S Boyer, I, 6th Pa Cav
Henry Spring, D, 20th Cav	Jacob H Waite, K, 54th
Jacob Warner, H, 17th Cav	Elias Leah, K, 47th
Edw Fields, F, 82d	Francis Rhoads, F, 47th
B F Fuller, G, 2d Pa Cav	Sgt O G Flowman, 12th Cav
Geo Tippen, D, 23d	Jacob Cline, H, 12th Cav
John Kritzer, G, 54th	Henderson Bearfeld, K, 87th
Chas Kader, G, 118th	Dixon McBride, G, 2d L A
Dani Sadler, I, 2d	Amos Innerst, D, 87th
Wm Ulsh, I, 188th	Sgt John Ernest, G, 12th
Corp G F Heminger, D, 54th	Orlando W Ross, M, 1d Cav
John E Cook, M, 17th Cav	Frederick Kritz, E, 17th Cav
Edward H Sheets, wagoner, F, 18th Cav	Glosson Post, H, 12th Cav
A J Henderson, K, 22d Cav	Jos Stall, M, 22d Cav
Jacob Sawyer, E, 93d	Dennis Dorsheimer, G, 54th
Wm Lanninger, B, 93d	Martin V Murray, H, 93d
Corp Isaac McLallin, K, 2d Cav	G F Dougherty, D, 17th
Wm Hopkins, E, 14th Cav	A B Johnston, E, 73d
Stephen Snyder, B, 46th	John Cameron, A, 12th Cav
Wm Kennedy, C, 74th	Robert Peters, Bat F, 3d Art
Thos Upcroft, F, 61st	Geo Kretzer, G, 54th
Cornelius McCauley, F, 2d A	Wm Cotrell, E, 3d Cav
David Middleton, L, 12th Cav	Samuel C Simpson, C, 90th
Edw Hile, G, 54th	John Steffin, E, 49th
J Rachstool, E, 95th	C Walker, M, 17th Cav
Charles Orner, E, 95th	Englebert Berger, G, 47th
A W Stoper, A, 138th	Wm Tilby, C, 18th Cav
Corp W H Mott, A, 61st	Wm H Byers, L, 102d
John F Clousser, H, 17th Cav	Wm Lindsay, M, 82
Jacob Deal, A, 47th	R H M Stocker, M, 6th Cav
A Scott, L, 6th Cav	Alfred Gallagher, C, 15th Cav
Wm Ashton, M, 54th	Samuel Brewner, K, 105th
Robert Boyce, E, 67th	Sgt John M Thomas, G, 63d
Peter Smidt, K, 18th Cav	Geo W Haney, I, 67th
Peter Sherman, F, 47th	W H Owens, G, 54th
Ambrose Weaner, D, 54th	Isaac Lowry, M, 4th Cav
Geo G Snyder, C, 18th Cav	Francis Rhoads, C, 12th Cav
Corp F J Henderson, L, 18th	Fred Banfrey, C, 98th
Geo F Lewis, G, 18th Cav	Jos Barkhimer, A, 87th
Corp Henry Devlin, G, 20th	R E Van Natten, C, 12th Cav
Geo Snyder, D, 87th	Jas Reiter, E, 12th Cav
Alfred Gibbs, M, 54th	Sgt D P Kinhole, K, 22d
Joseph Swartz, B, 98th	Wm Doyle, B, 22d
Jno Hogan, M, 54th	W Cutchall, K, 22d
Frank Pandchurch, C, 61st	Samuel Bryson, H, 119th
Corp Jas McCarty, D, 61st	John A Ebersole, F, 93d
Henry Hornback, K, 47th	Samuel Barry, H, 23d
Sgt Daniel A Bennet, 18th C	C Lombardi, A, 12th Cav
Sgt Geo W Adams, E, 20th C	D A Rumble, H, 17th Cav
Ephraim Bankert, I, 87th	Sgt Henry Eppey, B, 87th
Jas Riley, G, 13th Cav	Jos Orris, F, 61st
John F Donahue, D, 47th	Corp Geo Sewell, H, 61st
Andrew Burk, E, 47th	John H Smith, C, 11th
Corp Thos Lowry, E, 47th	John L Smith, I, 22d Cav
Sergt S G Geltens, E, 20 Cav	Isaac Wagner, C, 87th
Reuben Edgar, G, 18th Cav	Henry Eberly, G, 12th Cav
Andrew Burk, E, 47th	John Spencer, M, 14th Cav
Saml Wynkoop, F, 47th	Saml Heath, E, 4th Cav
Peter Tomlinson, G, 99th	Wm Lesh, K, 87th
Jno Knowldon, C, 54th	Isaac Heddinger, A, 93d
Jas Barnes, I, 12th Cav	S M Readebaugh, F, 47th
J B Baltoyer, D, 47th	Capt A S Butler, I, 22d Cav
Fred Brotherd, D, 47th	R Hughes, G, 18th Cav
Wm J Sheets, C, 95th	W Zenick, G, 13th Cav
B J Scott, M, 2d Artillery	Jos Thebom, 54th
James Doran, I, 2d Art	W Relay, I, 12th Cav
Henry Rupp, H, 188th	L Blose, D, 12th Cav
Joseph Hanson, D, 188th	G W Creamer, M, 12th Cav
Robert Noblet, C, 188th	Jonathan Young, C, 61st
John Noel, I, 87th	Jos Riter, K, 14th
J H Heebner, 138th	J A Roob, M, 14th
Corp A Doran, 12th Cav	L R McKean, L, 102d
Corp C C Johnson, 188th	A Spangler, C, 138th
Peter C Fry, I, 5th Cav	W C Smeath, I, 12th
J Caisey, C, 95th	Edw Burke, K, 27th Cav
G N Bossech, E, 76th	Jas McGarrigle, H, 12th
H E Stettler, C, 92d	

NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS.

Jacob Hamma, K, 4th	J Saunders, A, 10th
M L Jordan, 3 Cav	Thos Brooks, F, 10th
C Preston, A 14th	Lewis Snyder, A, 15th
Serg A Merrill, G, 3d	Philip Bortle, Jr, 6th Cav
Serg John Wescott, B, 10th	Serg Lewis Schnable, H, 3d
Thomas Keown, E, 21st	Corp Wm H Simpson, B, 3d
D K Leeds, B, 3d Cav	Henry Morris, G, 3d Cav
C Fetbar, C, 3d Cav	Saml McClintock, H, 3d Cav
Victor Jackson, M, 22d Cav	Corp Aaron H Stack, M, 3d
Garrett Spear, F, 4th	Hiram Decker, D, 15th
Henry Ingbee, E, 11th	Conrad Horney, M, 3d Cav
H F Madden, K, 10th	Enoch Brooks, H, 3d
Fred Willis, K, 3d Cav	S S Ratter, K, 10th
Fred Zehn, F, 3d Cav	Sgt Eugene Fox, D, 3d Cav
Jos L Brown, I, 5th	Daniel Marion, B, 3d Cav
Jacob Lameister, L, 3d	A F Henry, A, 15th
Chas E Rinhimer, C, 15th	Alex Atkin, K, 10th
B L Garrison, A, 14th	Sgt Shep Stewart, H, 3d Cav

ATTEMPT TO DESERT FROM THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "BERMUDA"—THE DESERTERS FIRED AT AND SHOT.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, Michael Farrell, John Kane, and James Kennedy, three sailors on board the United States steamer *Bermuda*, lying off the Navy Yard, made an attempt to desert, which nearly cost them their lives. They stole the row-boat attached to the vessel, lowered it into the water and started off. They were noticed by the guard, who hailed them, but not paying any attention they were fired at. The firing attracted the attention of the Receiving Ships *Princeton* and *Wyoming*. The guards were summoned on deck, and about fifty volleys fired into the boat. The three men each received a wound—one of them in the head, one in the shoulder, and one in the leg. The wounds, although serious, will not prove fatal. Notwithstanding that the men were wounded, they still continued to push for the shore, and would have escaped, but for the timely arrival of Police-barge No. 2, under officer Grimes, who put after the boat, and succeeded in securing the three men and landing them safely on board the *Bermuda*. It is but just to state, that the River and Harbor Police, under the command of Lieutenant Edgar, have stopped more naval desertions at this port, than the authorities themselves.

FALSE RUMOR.—We are requested to state that the sick and wounded negro troops which arrived in the city from the front a few days since, were expeditiously conveyed in the ambulances of the firemen to the Summit House, to which they were assigned by the Medical Director, Dr. Kenderdine. This statement is made because of rumors circulated in the city that the Firemen refused the use of their ambulances for the purpose referred to, and that the colored troops were kept in waiting some time before they were removed to the hospitals. On all occasions our firemen have been prompt and energetic in meeting the demands made upon them by our sick and wounded soldiers, and in no case has a distinction been made because of the color of those soldiers dependent upon their humane acts.

VILLAINOUS.—On Saturday night, after the close of the grand ratification meeting at Independence square, and again on last night, a party of roughs from the lower portion of the city, and styling themselves the "Buena Vistas," made an attack upon the sick and wounded soldiers at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime, by throwing porter bottles into the hospital, and also by applying obscene epithets to the soldiers quartered there. The rascals made their escape on both occasions before any arrests could be made.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the heavy storm on Saturday night, the house of Mr. John B. Myers, near the eight milestone on the Ridge road, was struck with lightning and seriously damaged. The streak passed through a bed-chamber where a lady was sleeping. She escaped unharmed.

GOOD APPETITES.—Nine hundred pounds of beef were consumed in two meals at the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, Broad and Prime streets, by nine hundred and thirty-seven sick and wounded soldiers, who arrived at the hospital from the Baltimore hospitals, last evening.

DROWNED.—A girl named Clara Fisher, aged twelve years, fell into the canal at Manayunk on Saturday, and was drowned. She is supposed to have been stooping over the bank while washing her hands. The body was recovered. Her parents reside at Twentieth and Chesnut streets.

FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.—During the storm of yesterday morning, Chandler's Church, in the Eighteenth Ward, was struck by lightning, and one side shattered from top to base.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.—Major Wm. McMichael, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, has been assigned to duty at this post as Chief of Staff of Major-General Cadwalader.

ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department will take place to-night. The result will be made known to-morrow night.

ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.—Elias H. Jones, 15 years of age, was admitted into the hospital yesterday, having received an injury to his thumb from the premature discharge of a pistol.

ACCIDENT.—Owen Hughes, of the Twenty-...

THE UNION MEETING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE—A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION.—The National Union Ratification meeting held in Independence Square on Saturday evening, was indeed a demonstration worthy of a loyal people. The Committee issued the call only four days before the demonstration, and, considering the short notice, the outpouring of the loyal people may be considered a spontaneous response to the call of the country.

There was no time to prepare the arrangements for a grand procession, no time to arrange new banners with striking mottoes, indicating the spirit-stirring scenes in which we live; consequently the old Wide-Awake torches of 1860 were brought into requisition, and banners or transparencies that had seen service on many occasions were in the line. The ward processions came singly, and, with few exceptions, entered the Square through the south gateway, until the enclosure would hold no more. The first association that appeared on the ground was that of the Twenty-fourth Ward. It was 9 o'clock when this procession entered the Square.

At this period the different Ward associations were on the near approach to the grand centre of demonstration, and, amid the blazing of pyric suns, rockets, Roman candles, and cheers of thousands, the mighty eddying flowing on of the great human tide, with banners and music, soon filled the square to overflowing. The scene at this time was grand beyond description. Red, white, and blue fires shot up through the stately elms in the square, and flags and handkerchiefs were waved from the windows of surrounding dwellings. Everybody seemed to be in the most excellent humor.

From the general expression that fell from the lips of many in all parts of the meeting, everybody must have been surprised at the vast extent of the numbers. Enthusiasm is what tells in a popular meeting. The present demonstration surpassed in this essential any that ever preceded it. Two stands were erected from which speeches were delivered by Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. John Cessna, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. James M. Scovel, Prof. E. W. Dunbar, Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., John E. Sutter, Esq., Thomas Fitzgerald, Lemuel C. Reeves, and others.

ARRIVAL OF OFFICERS FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.—The steamship *Crescent*, Captain Latham, reached this city yesterday, from Charleston Harbor, having left that place on the 8th of September. The following passengers were on board:—Brigadier-General Schimelfinnig; Surgeon W. S. Brower, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers; Captain F. K. Smith, Aid-de-Camp; Captain C. E. Tucker, 54th Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieutenant E. W. Schauffer, Aid-de-Camp; Captain H. W. King, Harbor Master, Port Royal.

A NEW MILITARY BAND.—We learn with pleasure that our enterprising and well-known musicians, Mark Hassler and brother, are about establishing a Grand Military Band, of the first capacity—none but the very best musicians being accepted. This is in conformity with the numerous requests of many of our prominent citizens. The undertaking is one requiring a considerable outlay for different essential purposes, such as uniforms, both dress and fatigue, rehearsal room, drum corps, &c., to meet which it has been suggested that a series of Grand Concerts be given, for which subscription certificates will be issued, entitling admission as an equivalent for the amount subscribed. The plan is a good one, and will, no doubt, succeed. The concerts given will be of the A No. 1 order, the performers, both vocal and instrumental, being the *creme de la creme* of our musical artists. Furthermore, such a band is much desired in Philadelphia, and the one the Messrs. Hassler propose to establish will not only be a necessary organization, but one creditable to the enterprise and liberal public spirit of our city.

WE SEE by the foreign papers that a Doctor Paul Bert has been grafting animals, that is to say, he has been putting a chicken's tail to grow on a dog, and a cat's paw on a monkey's leg. But we have some monkeys here that are made a "cat's-paw" of, without the pain of grafting, and some puppies that show the "white feather" as naturally as if it grew there. Not even a suit of clothing from CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S "one price," under the Continental, will disguise such characters.

PERSONS IN WANT OF PHOTOGRAPHS should visit B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. His life-size Photographs in oil colors, Ivorytypes, and cartes de visite are unequaled.

THE TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM.—The "Florence" Sewing Machine, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, has earned an enviable reputation by its intrinsic excellence. For all kinds of family sewing it has no superior in the world, and its range of operation is greater than any other machine in use. It is also the most easily operated, and every machine sold is warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or the money will be refunded to the purchaser.

DR. ROBERTSON'S NERVOUS CORDIAL; OR, Nature's Grand Restorer. The great remedy for all Nervous Complaints, debility, prostration, lowness of spirits, &c. Price $1. For sale by Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—Dr. Walters was tried this morning on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Mr. Eisenborn. The charge of assault and battery consisted in a collision between the carriages of the prosecutor and defendant, on the 3d of July, by which that of the former was broken down, causing the horse to run away. No serious injury was sustained by any of the occupants, one of whom was a lady, and it appearing from the evidence that the collision was the result of accident, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Isaac Fox was then placed on trial under an indictment charging the keeping of a disorderly house on Islington lane, near Camp Cadwalader. The evidence was quite conflicting as to there being such disorder there as to disturb the neighbors. The landlord of the ground upon which the shanty stands testified that he had rented the ground to Mr. Fox to erect a stand for the sale of watermelons, &c., and not for the sale of liquor to vulgar men and women, such as he was doing, to the great scandal of the families in the vicinity. The case was not concluded when our report closed.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, September 12.—The markets to-day are much unsettled, owing to the sudden and violent fluctuations in gold.

Quercitron Bark is inactive, and prices remain as previously quoted.

In Seeds there is but little doing. Small sales of Clover at $13@15 ℔ 64 lbs. A sale of 300 bush. Timothy is reported at $6·50 per bush. Flaxseed is scarce, and is freely taken at $3·70.

There is no change to note in the Provision Market.

The Flour Market is very flat; the only sales made are to the trade, and these are of the most meagre description, at a range of $11 for low grade superfine up to $13·25 for fancy lots. At these figures the stock is firmly held. Rye Flour may be quoted at $10·25@10 50. Corn Meal is inactive, and prices nominal.

Wheat is dull, and prices have a downward tendency; about 3000 bushels new red sold at $2·55@2·60. Rye is held at $1·85@1·90 for Southern and Pennsylvania. There is very little doing in Corn; 2000 bushels of yellow sold at $1·73; white at $1·70, and Western mixed at $1·72. There was a sale of 1000 bushels new Oats at 88 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky dull; we quote nominal at $1·83@1·88 for refilled and Ohio bbls.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, September 12.—The Cattle market is rather dull, but prices are without any material change. Extra quality are selling at from 16@17c., fair to good at 14@15½c., and common at from 10@13c. ℔ lb, as to quality. The receipts continue large, reaching about 2000 head. 150 head sold to go to Baltimore at from 7@8 ℔ lb gross for heavy.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

115 Joseph McFillen, Chester county, 14@17.
100 P. Hathoway, Western and Chester county, 14@16.
47 Jones McClese, Western and Chester county, 11@15.
100 Owen Smith, Western, 15@16¾.
175 J. J. Martin & Co., Western and Chester county, 15@17.
105 Ullman & Co., Chester county, 14@15.
121 Gust. Shamberg, Western, 10@16.
46 D Branson, Chester county, 12@14¼.
60 D. W. Dernell, Chester county, 13@15½.
22 A. Kennedy, Chester county, 12@14.
50 B. Darlington, Chester county, 14@16.
13 E. Cloud, Chester county, 10@13½.
64 Homes & Kimble, Chester county, 14@16½.
53 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, 13@16.
35 W. McCall, Chester county, 15@16½.
120 B. Hood, Chester county, 12@16½.
58 H. Chain, Penn., 13@16.

Sheep—The market is firmer and prices have advanced; about 6500 head arrived and sold this week at from 6½@7c. for common to fair, and 8@8½c. per pound, gross, for good to extra quality.

Cows—There is no change to notice; sales reach about 125 head at prices ranging from $25@40 for Springers, and $35@65 per head for cow and calf, as to quality.

Hogs—About 2300 head arrived and sold at the different yards this week; the market is very ...

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, September 12.

Gold has declined 5 per cent. since Saturday evening, and the market is weak, opening at 2·25, fell off and sold at 2·22 at 11 o'clock, 219 at 12, and 213½ at 12½.

The Stock Market is dull this morning, and prices are rather lower. Government bonds are selling at 103¾ for 5-20, coupons off, and 110½, coupons on; and 108½ for 6s of 1881; 7·30s are quoted at 110.

Railroad shares are dull, and the sales are limited. Reading sold at 65@65¼, which is a decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 73¼, a decline of ¼; Minehill at 62¼, and Catawissa preferred at 40⅝; 158¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 46¼ for Little Schuylkill; 34¾ for North Pennsylvania; 19¼ for Catawissa common; 48 for Long Island; and 34 for Philadelphia and Erie.

New City 6s are selling at 106½.

City Passenger Railway shares continue dull, with sales of Girard College to notice at 27; 70 was bid for Second and Third, and 55 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank stocks are firm, but there is very little doing; 131 was bid for Philadelphia, 56 for Commercial, 40 for Penn Township, and 70 for Tradesmen's.

In Canal shares there is little or nothing doing; 39¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 30 for common, and 138 for Morris Canal preferred.

There is less activity in Coal Oil stocks, and prices are not so firm, with sales of Irvin to notice at 7⅞; Noble and Delameter at 15¾; Perry 6@6¼; Densmore 15; and Dalzell 11⅞.

The Money Market is without change. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at 8@9 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 12.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R. R.c 65	400 sh Ball Creek..... 5⅜
200 sh do.....b30 65¼	15 sh Densmore Oil... 15¾
400 sh do.........c 65	150 sh do......... 15
300 sh do.......... 65	200 sh Big Tank....... 2⅜
100 sh do........s5 65	1000 sh Continental ... 2⅞
100 sh McClintock...c 7	100 sh Dalzell Oil..... 12
400 sh do............ 7	500 sh Hibbard.....b5 2⅜
400 sh Keystone Zinc.c 2⅛	600 sh Miller Oil...... 1⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 U. S. 6s, '81.reg.108¼	11 sh Wash Gas..... 18¼
$3000 do.....coup.108¼	200 sh Big Mount..... 7⅞
$2000 do.......... 108¼	100 sh Irwin Oil...... 7⅞
$200 U. S. 5-20s ..reg 103⅞	700 sh Noble & Del.... 15¾
$5000 do..coup off.102¾	200 sh Perry Oil...... 6
$1000 do.......reg.109	300 sh do.......b30 6¼
$1000 do.........c.110¼	100 sh Densmore...... 15
$2000 Pa. 6s, w in reg 105¾	200 sh Dalzell Oil.b30 11⅞
$2800 do.......coup.108	25 sh do........... 11⅞
$10,0 Penna 5s.......... 98¾	100 sh Reading R...65 1-16
$250 do.............. 97	300 sh do.........s5 65
$2000 City 6s........... 104	100 sh do.......b30 65¼
$1000 City 6s, new.... 106¾	11 sh Minehill....... 64⅜
$2000 Cincin 6s '65...... 100	100 sh Catawissa pf..c 40⅝
$3000 Sch. Nv. 6s '82.... 92	10 sh P Townsh Bk.. 40
$1000 C & A 6s '83...... 107½	20 sh Norristown R. 66
$1000 C & A 6s, '75 ... 108¾	10 sh Cam & Am.... 152½
38 sh Kentucky Bk...110	50 sh Lit Sch R... 34 s6⅜
500 sh New Creek 1¼	

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off	108¼	bid	108¾	sales
Reading Railroad	65	bid	64	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	..	bid	126¾	sales
Northwestern	..	bid	50¾	sales
New York Central Railroad	126	bid	126	sales
Erie Railroad	106½	bid	107½	sales
Hudson Railroad	115¾	bid	115	sales
Gold	224	bid	..	sales
United States 5-20s	110¾	bid	111¾	sales
Market	Heavy.		Heavy.	

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	225	12 M	219
11 A. M.	222	1 P. M.	213½

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	214	218
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	194	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	190	..
Spanish Quarters	190	..
Penn. Currency	3-10 dis.	1-5 dis
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	109
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110½	111½
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	93½	94
Quartermaster's Vouchers	92	93
Gold		about 212
5-20 Bonds	110½	111½

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	9¼	10	Organic Oil	1½	1⅝
Big Mountain Coal	7½	7¾	Franklin Oil	..	1⅞
N.Y. & Mid. Coal	23	25	Howe's Eddy Oil	1¼	1⅜
Green Mt. Coal	6	6½	Irving Oil	6¼	7
N. Carbondale	3	3¼	Pope Farm Oil	..	1⅝
New Creek	1⅛	1¼	Butler Coal	..	19
Feeder Dam Coal	1	1⅛	Keystone Zinc	2½	2·44
Clinton Coal	1¼	1⅜	Densmore	15	15¼
American Kaolin	..	..	Dalzell Oil	11¼	11½
Penn Mining	8	9¼	McIlhenny	8½	8¾
Mandan Mining	..	5	Roberts Oil	..	3
Marquette Mining	..	4¼	Olmstead	2	2¼
Alaace Iron	..	2	Noble & Delameter	15¼	15½
Oil Creek	5¼	5½	Petroleum Centre	4¼	4½
Maple Shade Oil	17	18¼	Hoge Island	1⅝	2
McClintock Oil	7	7¼	Hibbard	2⅜	2½
Pennsylvania Pet	..	2	Story Farm	4⅜	4½
Perry Oil	5¾	6	Bruner	1¼	1·94
Mineral Oil	2⅞	3	Curtin	2⅞	3
Keystone Oil	1	2	Phila & Oil Creek	2	2¼
Venango Oil	1	1¼	Bull Creek	4⅜	4½
Union Petroleum	3⅜	2¾	Corn Planter	4½	5
Beacon Oil	..	1½	Big Tank	2⅜	2½
Seneca Oil	..	1⅝			

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The trade of the past week was but moderately active in foreign and domestic merchandise from store. The import entries of the former is nearly four millions in value, but we notice that the bulk of the fresh dry goods entries passed into bonded warehouse. The fluctuations in gold and violent decline near the close of the week unsettled the Corn Exchange, besides adding to the tameness of the general merchandise trade. But the export clearances of produce are nevertheless kept up on a liberal scale."

—The Chicago *Tribune* thus foreshadows the stringency in money, and decline in prices of produce:—

"The money market continues close, but at present all legitimate calls are met by bankers at the regular rate. Our leading banking-houses, however, anticipate a severe stringency in the market, as soon as the packing season shall commence, which will be in a few weeks. A close investigation shows that from $7,000,000 to $8,000,000 are now invested on speculation in whisky in this city, scarcely any of which will be available for other uses before the first or middle of February, about the time packing season closes. There is also a large amount invested in the same manner in wool, which will be unavailable for the uses of packers. The combined amounts will hardly fall short of $10,000,000 thus withdrawn from use when most needed. In what way this vacuum is to be filled is what now puzzles business circles."

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Nireta, Pine, Cardenas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. Martin, Harding, Boston, H. W. Fuller.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, Providence, Wannamacher & Maxfield.
Schr Sarah, Benson, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, E. H. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Laura Price, Pride, Barbadoes, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr L. W. Dyer, Sumner, Portland, Captain.
Steamer Sampson, Dunning, New York, W. P. Clyde.
Steamer Hope, Warren, do. do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Friede (Olden.), Munnich, 28 days from Bordeaux, with mdse to A. Stephani & Co.

Brig Hunter (Br.), Faulkner, 17 days from Noel, N. S., with fish and plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Open Sea, Babbidge, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. On the night of the 5th, while at anchor at Delaware Breakwater, dragged her anchors and drifted into a schooner (the D. C. Higgins, before reported), had stern quarter-rail and boat stove.

Schr W. S. Lund, Frye, 15 days from Glace Bay, with coal to H. Budd.

Schr J. W. Fish, Shaw, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Gunrock, Davis, 15 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to J. Pettit.

Schr Mary Fletcher, Tracey, 8 days from Eastport, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr Mary Standish, Rich, 4 days from Washington, in ballast to captain.

Schr Cora, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with flour to R. M. Lea.

Schr R. H. Baker, Knight, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., in ballast to Twells & Co.

Schr M. R. Hickman, Nickerson, 2 days from Lewes, Del., with wrecked goods to P. Wright & Son.

Steamer H. Torrence, Philbrick, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Hope, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde.

BELOW.

A light barque.

Brigs Wappoo, Tempest, Cuba, and another brig deeply laden.

MEMORANDA.

Brig H. C. Bazley, Fayen, from Neuvitas for Philadelphia, was spoken Saturday evening last off Cape Henry, and supplied with provisions by the transport steamer Crescent, at this port.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

BORDEAUX—Brig Friede, Munnich—150 casks 30 cases wine 200 do cordials 725 do olive oil 150 do sardines 249 do mdse A. Stephani & Co; 125 casks 150 cases wine Dufour & Gardrat; 115 casks 200 cases brandy Patterson & ...

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

THE IMPENDING BATTLE.

We have the most encouraging reports from General GRANT'S army, and there are evidences of a grand forward movement in a very short time. A great battle will probably take place south of Petersburg during the present week. Its results may be decisive. One of them will be the destruction, and perhaps the possession, of the Danville or Southside railroad—the only remaining line of supply and retreat left to General LEE and the Rebels at Richmond and Petersburg. In view of this, heavy reinforcements have been forwarded to General GRANT from all parts of the North, and the one hundred days' men have been prevailed upon to remain in the field for ten days over their term of enlistment. We look for the good news of a victory in Eastern Virginia in the course of a few hours.

THE COMING ELECTIONS

We are near enough to the approaching elections for our citizens to begin thinking seriously of what they are to decide, and what part they will take in them. In an elective government everything depends upon the patriotism of the people. They are sovereign; they possess a supreme control over the laws and their administration in having the choice of those who make and execute the laws. With this power is devolved, of course, a corresponding responsibility. If republics have in former times been unstable and short-lived; if inconstancy in their social and civil fortunes has invariably marked their career, and they have made a rapid progress from prosperity to decay and dissolution, it was because the people, becoming indifferent and faithless to their own liberties, permitted them to be perverted by demagogues or usurped by tyrants. A free State is never in more real danger than when its citizens neglect to avert those evils and perils which threaten its constitution.

It is against this indifference to the public welfare, in times of excitement and rashness like the present, that we would warn the community. Weak or bad men may get at the head of affairs, legislators may enact injudicious laws, judges may err in their decisions or prostitute their functions, and every officer of the State, from the humblest to the highest, may manifest unworthiness for his particular place, yet the public liberties are safe, provided the people will remain true and steadfast in their loyalty to the great fundamental principles of their political system, and prevent by their suffrages the triumph of those who would subvert them in the pursuit of an imaginary good, or some temporary expediency. As long as this defense is preserved, we may feel assured that no fatal innovation upon the Constitution can occur.

But if the concern of the multitude for the integrity of their government, as framed and understood by its founders, cools into apathy; if their vigilance in protecting it against the designs of those who are striving to invade its real powers, and to make it the instrument of enforcing false theories of political duty and policy, is superseded by listlessness, or imposed upon by the error of opinion, which sometimes seizes hold of the popular mind in seasons of extraordinary agitation and excitement, then, indeed, we may feel painfully apprehensive for the peace of the country and the safety of its institutions.

A community may exhibit this sort of decline in patriotism in the manner of exercising the elective franchise, or in the neglect to exercise it. Judged by this criterion, our citizens have often betrayed, if not a want of interest in the public welfare, an ignorance of how directly and largely that welfare is dependent on their votes. We are persuaded that whenever, in any election, a full or anything like a full vote can be obtained, the voice of the many is most often on the side of sound policy and salutary measures. The triumphs that error and corruption have won—and they have won too many for the honor and happiness of the country—and the ascendancy which they have acquired in the Government, must be attributed, not so much to the active efforts of the dishonest and the ignorant, who never pretermit the use of their political rights and privileges, as to the supineness and silence of the virtuous and enlightened classes, who too frequently act as if they possessed none of the rights and none of the interests of citizens. Were every individual voter, whose private felicity and fortunes, as well as his moral instincts and judgment, naturally enlist him on the side of a wise and just administration of the laws, to exert his prerogative of suffrage on all occasions, there would be a sure guarantee, at least, that whatever other mischiefs might be suffered in the conduct of public affairs, the Government itself would never be wrested violently and grossly from the settled limitations and vital conditions of its constitution. There is now, we fear, a crisis impending in which the elementary foundations and powers of the Federal system that constitutes the union of the States are threatened with serious encroachment, if not complete overthrow, and we would, therefore, admonish every citizen to consider, soberly and solemnly, the part he should act in so momentous an exigency. In making up his judgment in the matter, there is one leading truth which he should steadily keep in view, and that is, that if the Constitution of the Republic be preserved, mere abuses of administration may be cured; but with the Constitution subverted, there must be an end of all Government.

Every day new developments are made which go towards establishing the fact that the leaders of the Democratic party are drifting towards the heresy of a system of separate confederacies upon the American continent. Secret correspondence is constantly carried on for this object, and it is this scheme which promises to unite War and Peace Democrats, because it assures a union of the Northern and Southern Confederacies, and at the same time recognizes the secession of the slave holding States. The letter of GEORGE SAUNDERS, published in another column (from to-day's *World*) unfolds the plan and discovers the plot.

THE PEACE MEN REVOLTING.

It was hardly to be expected that such incongruous elements as those which compose the present Democratic party could long hold together. There was at one time some promise of a disposition to reconcile all minor and even serious differences of opinion, for the sake of carrying the Presidential election. Harmony was the one essential, paramount condition to be secured, at any cost or sacrifice. But neither party spirit, nor even the love of office and its emoluments, were strong enough to prevail over the factious spirit which has, within the last few years, characterized the party which was once most remarkable for that unanimity which some one felicitously attributed to the "cohesive power of public plunder."

The moment the Chicago Convention assembled it became quite apparent that that body would soon be agitated by discordant purposes and passions, which might be temporarily suppressed, but not really and permanently reconciled. The event has justified the expectation. All who remember the violent manner in which Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, and LONG, of Ohio, assailed the character of General MCCLELLAN, and protested against his nomination, will not be at all surprised to learn that the "unconditional peace" men of the Democratic party are already denouncing the ticket, and publicly asserting their determination not to support it.

The New York *Daily News*, published by FERNANDO and BEN. WOOD, contained in its edition of Saturday, a leading editorial, in which it was charged that General MCCLELLAN had accepted the nomination, but rejected the platform of the convention, and that, as the candidate of the party, could not be separated from the principles he was selected to represent, and if elected, to enforce in his administration of the Government, General MCCLELLAN was pretty plainly told that he should do one of two things—namely, either to take his stand squarely on the platform as it was made for him at Chicago, or decline the nomination. This advice of the *Daily News* is not likely to be followed, and the public, therefore, may reasonably expect to witness speedily some very amusing, if not startling, developments, growing out of this dissension in the Democratic ranks.

The WOODS are not, we dare say, to be left alone in this quarrel with General MCCLELLAN and his friends, and, indeed, there are events already occurring to show that the entire portion of the Democratic organization known as the "Peace-at-any-price" wing, will either insist on a re-assembling of the Convention to reconsider and revoke the nomination of MCCLELLAN, or hold a convention of their own, and put forth an independent ticket, with principles to suit. A telegram, dated Columbus, Ohio, September 10, states that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM arrived there "*en route* for Pennsylvania to "address the people of that State at various "places; but on meeting General MCCLELLAN's letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic Committee of Ohio "to withdraw his name from his appointments, "and returned home. The peace men are determined to maintain their integrity, and will "soon call a meeting to determine their course "of action."

This defection is likely to spread, hour by hour, until it grows to very considerable proportions, and thus the Democracy, by being irreconcilably divided on a fundamental question of policy, promise to destroy their own strength and insure the re-election of President LINCOLN. It does not appear very clearly what is the precise number of voters embraced in the unconditional peace wing of the Democratic party. But there are quite enough, no doubt, to prevent, by their action, the success of the Chicago nominations, and thereby secure the succession to the present Administration.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The production of the *Willow Copse*, on Saturday evening, brought forward Mr. Carden in a character in which he was more at home than in any which has been assigned to him thus far. As "Luke Fielding" he made a decidedly favorable impression, and at the end of the second act was honored with a vociferous call before the curtain. Without any rant, Mr. Carden was effective and impressive in the part. His fine and powerful voice was run entirely through its register without any breaking, and the modulations and intonations were well given. Mr. Robson, Mr. Marlowe, Mr. Taylor, and Mrs. Drew were also well received, and performed with their usual spirit and good taste. This evening, we shall have a rare Shakespearian comedy—*Much Ado About Nothing*—in which Miss Annie Graham will make her first appearance at this theatre. The laughable farce of *Mr. and Mrs. White* will follow, with Mr. Robson and Miss Jefferson in the cast.

On Tuesday evening Sheridan's fine comedy of the *Rivals* will be given. On Wednesday the *Soldier's Daughter*, and on Thursday Buckstone's great comedy of *Leap Year, or the Lady's Privilege*. Such a succession of standard comedies must fill the house each night, and we advise our readers to secure their seats in advance, and their own comfort in the future by so doing.

GROVER & SINN'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This is positively the last week of *Aladdin*. There will be a great demand for seats. In addition to the great spectacle the laughable musical etta of *Sketches in India* will be given each evening.

Mr. J. Lewis Baker is to be appointed stage manager of Grover & Sinn's new Chesnut Street Theatre.

MADEMOISELLE FELICITA VESTVALI will appear next month at the Arch Street Theatre in her play of *Gil Demonio*.

—Edwin Adams opens at the Arch next Monday, in *Hamlet*.

—The *Sea of Ice* will be the next spectacle at the New Chesnut. It will be produced in splendid style.

—Edwin Forrest still entertains the New York people with *Coriolanus*, of which it seems they will never tire.

—Mr. John L. Clarke has played *The Toodles*, and *Everybody's Friend*, for thirty-five nights in New York, and is still able to fill the house upon this fare.

Wheeler's Movements—A Fight at Campbellsville.

A despatch from Athens, Alabama, reports the arrival of Rousseau at that place yesterday in pursuit of Wheeler. Sunday evening General Granger approached Wheeler from Pulaski, and in the night the former fell back on the turnpike for about two miles, and took a road leading westward towards Campbellsville. Rousseau went on to Lynnville and took another road, by which he was enabled to overtake Wheeler near Campbellsville on Monday, when he attacked him as he was passing through the village on Monday.

The engagement lasted for about two hours, Rousseau's artillery playing upon the Rebels as they passed along the road, while his cavalry attacked the brigades formed to oppose the assaults of Rousseau's forces. Rousseau finally drove the Rebels at all points, his loss being only five killed and seventeen wounded. Among the latter were Captain W. H. Evans, of the 8th Iowa; Captain Green, of the 6th Kentucky, and Lieutenant George, of the 8th Indiana, the latter severely.

The Rebel loss is estimated at fifteen killed and forty wounded. General Kelley's Provost Marshal and two other officers were killed. Lieutenant Bellinger, signal officer on Wheeler's staff, was wounded and captured. Wheeler's train came very near falling into Rousseau's hands.

Rousseau continued the pursuit the next morning, Tuesday. Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond, with three hundred men, made a dash on the Rebels about daylight at Lawrenceburg, and drove them from the town. Meantime General Granger moved out from Pulaski to Lawrenceburg, and fell in with Wheeler, following him to Rogersville, Alabama, near the Tennessee river. Wheeler diverged to the right at or near this point, and it is not certain that he has crossed the river.

Roddy has certainly formed a junction with Wheeler, and is now with him. General Rousseau will fight Wheeler if he can come up with him.

A despatch from Franklin last evening states that a party of eighteen Rebels passed near Hillsboro' at ten o'clock yesterday morning, going towards the mouth of Big Harpeth.—*Nashville Despatch, 9th.*

PROMOTED.—Quartermaster-General Meigs has been promoted to Brevet Major-General.

GENERAL SULLY'S EXPEDITION.

The Fight with the Indians — Large Amount of Property Destroyed.

NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION, CAMP THIRTY, July 31.—As intimated in our last, we left Fort Rice on the 19th instant, and arrived at this camp on the 24th, marching about one hundred miles in six days. Here (Heart rivers) we laid over one day, and spent the time in fitting out a light train, as the pack mules proved a failure.

At 2 P. M., on the 26th, about all the available troops of the command were on the march, with no shelter but rubber blankets and overcoats, and only hard bread, bacon, sugar, and coffee for the inner man. Nearly all our baggage and supplies, including the Idahoes, were left here. And the boys were out on a real Indian hunt, for once not to be disappointed, as in six days the troops under General Sully have marched one hundred and sixty miles, found the stronghold of the enemy, fought a battle of five hours, completely routing and driving two thousand hostile Indians, destroying their camp, consisting of an immense number of lodge-poles, buffalo robes, and a large amount of dried meat, besides other savage furniture, worth little to a white man, but prized highly by the Indians.

After having been in the saddle for nearly forty-eight consecutive hours, on the 28th, near noon, the scouts brought back the news that the Indians in large numbers were on the bluffs just ahead of us, and we must prepare for battle.

The story was hardly credited at first, for the talk all day thus far had been that we would see no Indians. But doubt was soon dispelled, for scarcely had a line of skirmishers been thrown out in front and the train closed up, when the sharp crack of rifles convinced all that the thing was no humbug.

Now commenced what we should most emphatically call a running fight. The Indians swarmed like bees around us, riding their ponies all the while at a most furious rate. They would dash up near our lines, and, when fired upon, skedaddle in a manner that made one feel a contempt for their boasted bravery.

Our train moved steadily along, and thus the fight was kept up till near sundown, the loss on the side of the enemy being variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred and fifty killed, and from what we saw and heard, in our opinion the latter is not far from correct, though no one can tell exactly, for they exhibited more bravery in getting their dead and wounded off the field than in fighting the battle itself.

Day after to-morrow the command starts for the Yellowstone.

Health of the troops good and the wounded doing well.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

LATEST FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

The Oil Market.

The Oil City *Register*, in its review of the oil market in that place for the last week, says:—"The market is active, with a steady demand, considering the state of the roads and river. We give as the ruling rate $10 per bbl. at the wells, and $11·20 per bbl. at this point. The production is steady. Market closes quiet but firm, and the producers anticipate a more active demand in the next few days. Weather pleasant and cool. Freight to Pittsburg $1 per bbl. The roads are in a wretched condition for traveling, on account of the late rains, horses and wagons sinking almost out of sight in passing through the mud, oil, and water.

The Latest Oil Excitement.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that the oil excitement in Pleasants county, West Virginia, is at fever height, and new wells are going down at a wonderful rate. On Horse Neck, and French and Cow creeks, there are nearly a thousand wells in progress. You cannot ride any considerable distance, even in the most obscure places, without coming on an engine puffing and blowing away and driving a shaft into the bowels of the earth. On the Ohio side of the river, the same excitement prevails, and a large number of wells are being bored.

Upon an average there are about ten men at each well, which fact will give the reader an idea of the immense amount of money and labor that is being employed in the search for oil. A majority of the operators are from the eastern cities, and some of the companies are immensely rich. So far, not more than one well out of twenty has proved anything like a success, and it is a well established fact that twice as much money has been spent in searching for the oil as has ever been realized from its discovery.

Bold Swindling Operation at Oil City—A Bogus Banking House.

A bold swindling operation has just been brought to light at Oil City, Pennsylvania. It appears that some four or five weeks ago a company, under the style of "C. Ames & Co.," rented a room on the east side of the creek, put up a sign, and opened a banking institution. On the day of opening they commenced operations by paying out worthless bills stamped with their signature, saying they would redeem all bills thus stamped.

This, of itself, ought to have opened the eyes of their customers to their true character, but it seems it did not, and not only did they secure a large business, but many who ought to have known better took their money from other banks and deposited it with them for safe keeping. On last Saturday evening the "bankers" having urgent and imperative business in some other part of the world, skedaddled, "vamoosed," and made a "masterly retreat," carrying with them the money of the depositors.

On Monday morning, as the "bank" was not opened, the depositors became uneasy, and had the institution searched in the afternoon by the Deputy Sheriff. An empty safe was found in the room, and a note on the counter announcing that the bank would be opened at two o'clock P. M. on Monday. At the present writing no intelligence has been heard of these precious "bankers," and the general supposition is that that they are safe in Canada ere this.

The Oil City *Monitor*, in noticing the matter, says:—"The following is a partial list of the losses sustained by our citizens:—Conrad & Co., $5000; Dr. Egbert, $1000; Perry Tate, $200; Ann G. Fry, $750. The husband of Mrs. Fry is in the army, and her son lately enlisted and gave the money to his mother for safe keeping, by whom it was deposited with these swindling scoundrels. There are rumors of other deposits, in the aggregate amounting to fifty or sixty thousand dollars, but we think they are exaggerated. It seems strange to us that persons would entrust their money to a company coming among us under suspicious circumstances, having no reputation or reference to our community."

—Moses O. Pearsons, of Manchester, N. H., one of the representatives in the State Legislature, has enlisted in a heavy artillery regiment forming in that city.

Married.

MASSEY—HEAZLITT.—At Columbus, Ohio, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. C. Roberts, Mr. GEORGE MASSEY, of Philadelphia, Pa., to Miss ANNIE J. HEAZLITT, of the former city.

MACHETTE—GARTLEY.—On the morning of the 8th instant, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, EDWIN V. MACHETTE to MARGARETTA, daughter of the late John H. Gartley, of this city. No cards.

Died.

CERTIER.—On the 10th instant, of consumption, Mrs. ANNA R., wife of George Certier, Jr., and daughter of the late Jeremiah Smith, aged 7 years. And on the 8th instant, her daughter HELEN, aged 20 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. Smith, No. 1160 S. Tenth street.

FOX.—On the 11th instant, after a long and tedious illness, HANNAH, the beloved wife of Robert Fox, in the 25th year of her age.

HAINES.—On the 10th instant, ARTHUR HAINES, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Marlton, N. J., on Third day afternoon, the 13th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOOD.—At Beede Bell Farm, Montgomery county, Pa., on Saturday, September 10th, 1864, CATHARINE WALLACE, daughter of the late John M. Hood.

LANAGAN.—On the 10th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Michael Lanagan, in the 75th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her daughters, and the Misses Mellons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Michael Lanagan, southeast corner of Honton and Holly streets, Mantua, West Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, September 13th, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

MOORE.—On Sunday, the 11th, THOMAS MOORE, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. W. Fetterman, No. 1912 Green street, his relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 3 P. M.

PATTEN.—At Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, September 10th, HENRY L. PATTEN, Major of the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, from the effects of wounds received at Deep Bottom, near Richmond, August 16th.

ROSS.—Drowned, on the 5th inst., off Cape Henlopen, Captain THOMAS ROSS, of the schooner *Leon*, of Philadelphia, son-in-law of Woodman Blocksom, aged 27 years. Also his brother RODGERS ROSS, aged 22 years. The bodies have been recovered.

The relatives and friends of the family, Amity Lodge, No. 19, I. O. of O. F., and United States Council, No. 7, U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend their funerals, from the Captain's late residence, No. 131 Senate street, this Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Vault for interment. [New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.]

TRUCKS.—On Sunday afternoon, 11th instant, WILLIAM TRUCKS, in the 54th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

WORTHINGTON.—On the 10th instant, MARY M., wife of Dr. Joshua H. Worthington, and daughter of the late Thomas Kimber.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Fourth day, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of her husband, near Frankford. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Cemetery. **

YOUNG.—On the 7th inst., LIZZIE, wife of James P. Young, and second daughter of the late William Montgomery, Esq., Belfast, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 634 Catharine street, this (Monday) afternoon, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. [Belfast and Toronto papers please copy.]

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c. are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

The Recent Rains have placed the streets in elegant condition for delivering Coal, and hundreds of our citizens are taking advantage of it by sending their orders to Mr. W. W. Alter's splendid new yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street. A handsome per centage is saved by doing this, and the best Coal obtained.

Pure Old Madeira—

The finest brand,

Expressly adapted for

Medicinal purposes.

Just received by

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

Arch and Tenth.

Electricity.—

All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES

Will commence,

OCTOBER 4, 1864,

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

AT THE INSTITUTION,

No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	
PIANOS.		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,

Seventh and Chesnut streets.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting house and business life.

Thorough and practical instruction in

BOOK-KEEPING,

in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP,

Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations,

Business Forms,

Commercial Law,

Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING,

By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long experienced operator.

STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,

And received at any time.

Evening Sessions after September 15th.

CATALOGUES,

Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.

se9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,

Banker,

au25-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at

JONES & CO.'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,

Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

$5000, $7000, AND OTHER SUMS TO Loan on Mortgage of City Property, at 5 per cent. for a term of years.

CHARLES RHOADS,

se7-5t Conveyancer, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOR BOSTON.—A FIRST-CLASS Steamship will sail for Boston, from foot of ALMOND Street, on FRIDAY, September 16, at 10 A. M. For freight, which will be taken at low rates, or passage, apply to Master, on board. se12-3t*

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Grover & Sinn............Proprietors and Managers.

INCREASED ATTRACTION

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

Of the Great Romantic, Musical, Pantomimic Spectacular Drama,

ALADDIN;

OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,

FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.

The performance will commence with a popular Comedietta

THIRD FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission to the Matinee 30 cents (all parts of the house). Children, 25 cents.

MONDAY, September 19, first night of the Fall and Winter Season, when

THE SEA OF ICE WILL BE PRODUCED. se12-6

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—

CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.

SECOND WEEK OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

STERLING COMEDY AND FARCE.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, September 12, 1864,

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Beatrice..............Mrs. John Drew

Hero..............Miss A. Graham

Benedict..............Mr. Carden

Dogberry..............Mr. Griffith

Verges..............Mr. Stuart Robson

After which, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE

Peter White..............Mr. Stuart Robson

Mrs. Peter White..............Miss C. Jefferson

FAL LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 532 N. THIRD Street.

Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.

au30-1m

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1027 and 1029 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.

au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.

The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive

SUMMER GARDEN,

attached,

N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,

and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,

who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.

As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.

au23-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

EDUCATIONAL.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

For the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Natural History,

WILL REOPEN, with enlarged accommodations,

On MONDAY, September 12.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS REOPEN September 19.

Apply at

COLLEGE BUILDING,

se8-3t* MARKET Street and WEST PENN Square.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,

Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,

REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.

Address,

au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

A. R. TAYLOR,

No 1226 MELON STREET,

TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO,

se8-6t* Has resumed his duties.

SIGNOR N. PERELLI

Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING.

se9-th-m1m No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 320 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

MILITARY NOTICES.

TENTH WARD.

250 MEN WANTED

TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.

Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

se8-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward, who desire to anticipate the requirements of the draft, are notified that the time is fast passing away in which men can be got. Every citizen of the Ward is urgently called on to raise subscriptions among his neighbors, and to forward all collections at once to

J. G. ROSENGARTEN,

Treasurer,

sep2-1w S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT St.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

AVOID THE DRAFT,

and enlist in a Corps of some standing,

Authorized by the General and State Government.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE,

OF THE

NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN

For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.

Call at once, at

No. 553 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH,

If you want to Enlist.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE

Is prepared to pay promptly

THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY

Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.

BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
I. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. L. BONAFFON, } Committee.

au23-tf

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General.

WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,

au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,

au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, are invited to the extensive

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM STREET HALL,

SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. se6

PAINTING!—PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FAHY & BROTHER,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S National Commercial College,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

S. W. corner of CHESNUT and TENTH Streets (entrance on Tenth), occupying the entire third and upper story of this building in connection with the two large halls in

SWAIM'S BUILDING,

S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets (formerly occupied by the College), which are now used as a

TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

and primary department of the College.

A REGULAR TELEGRAPH LINE

for the benefit of the students has been constructed, running through Sansom street, from Seventh to Tenth, connecting the two buildings.

EVENING SESSIONS.

The evening sessions will commence on Monday, September 12, and continue until April 15, 1865, thus affording an opportunity to young men who are engaged in business during the day to complete the entire Course by attending evenings only.

The system and course of instruction have been so arranged and perfected as to give to the evening students the advantages of both the Theoretical and Business departments.

The Banks and other business houses will be in operation during the evening as well as the day sessions.

Telegraphing and Phonography will also be taught evenings.

This institution is now the most extensive and complete of any of the kind in the country.

Young men who desire a thorough education for business would consult their own interests by attending this school.

For further information please call at the Assembly Building, entrance on TENTH Street, or address

BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER,

1t Philadelphia.

TELEGRAPHING.

BRYANT, STRATTON & BANNISTER'S TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,

S. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

The most extensive and complete in the country.

The proprietors have recently originated and introduced a new plan for instructing young men in the art of Telegraphing, through the establishment of

A REGULAR LINE,

Running through Sansom street, from Seventh to Tenth, connecting the Telegraphic Institute and the College, thus giving the students all the advantages of a bona fide line. On this line there are four stations, designated respectively, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and its practice and operations differ in no respect from that of a real line connecting those cities.

This new plan is pronounced by leading telegraph men superior to any plan or system adopted by any other College in the States—in fact, the only method by which a young man can be made a thorough and expert Operator qualified in every respect to manage the duties of an office.

Young men are invited to call and examine the facilities of this Institution. se12-3t

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND se12-1m

WINDOW SHADES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES, &c.

TWO CASES COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS.

NEW STYLE FANCY SILKS.

COLORED CORDED SILKS.

SPLENDID QUALITY PLAIN SILKS.

RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES.

VERY HEAVY BLACK SILKS,

BLACK SILKS OF ALL KINDS.

One case of Plaid Irish Poplins, $3·50.

One case of Plain Irish Poplins, $3·50.

One case of magnificent quality French Poplins.

One case of splendid quality German Poplins.

One case of Bast De Laines, magnificent Plaids.

One case of new style Corded Poplins.

One case of new style Stripe Poplins.

One case of plain All-wool Poplins.

Two cases of All-wool Plaids.

One case of Merino Plaids.

Five cases of Merinoes.

One case of Figured Reps.

MAGNIFICENT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

The above all to be opened THIS MORNING, and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance over Cost.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

se6-tufm 3t No. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at

CHASE & HUFTY'S

New Blank Book and Stationery Store,

No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINCESS Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at

CHASE & HUFTY'S

New Blank Book and Stationery Store,

No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at

CHASE & HUFTY'S

New Blank Book and Stationery Store,

No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at

CHASE & HUFTY'S,

New Blank Book and Stationery Store,

No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at

CHASE & HUFTY'S

New Blank Book and Stationery Store,

No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at

CHASE & HUFTY'S

New Blank Book and Stationery Store,

au29-1m No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1. Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, life size Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, Home, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Wrists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting. French Fluting and Goffering. Mme Demorest's skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets, Hooks, Eyes, Charts, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-wfm1m

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,

For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences,

Manufactured by the

UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES P. WOOD,

No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.

mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 32 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,

Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON CROCKERY WARE,

On Tuesday Morning.

At 10 o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail trade.

GLASSWARE.

A fine assortment of table and other Glassware.

COAL OIL LAMP BURNERS, &c.

150 dozen 0, 1, 2 burners, and a lot of side lamps and lamp wick.

WANTS.

WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG Man who writes a good hand and possesses enough ambition to obtain rapid promotion and increase of salary rapidly. One who can give good references and be very satisfactory in all respects will receive a permanent position, by addressing "Collection Desk, Philadelphia Inquirer Office." Wages at first, $5. se12-3t

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM for an office on the first floor, of easy access, near Arch street above Sixteenth, or above Twelfth near Girard Avenue. Address F. W., Box 314, Post Office. s10-3t

WANTED TO RENT, ON OR BEFORE the first of October, a medium sized Store, with a good dry cellar, suitable for a wholesale warehouse; east of Sixth street, and north of Chesnut street preferred. Rent from three to six hundred dollars. Address

WM. H. B.,

se8-6t Evening Telegraph Office.

WANTED, WANTED.

WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS

AT

VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'S,

Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,

BEACH, above HANOVER Street,

Kensington,

se8 12t* Philadelphia.

CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWING

EXECUTED WITH DESPATCH,

On reasonable terms,

At

VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO.'S,

Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,

BEACH, above HANOVER Street,

se8-12t* Kensington, Philadelphia.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2365. au25-tf

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.

Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.

Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,

Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,

au19-21t Depot of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,

THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. se12-10t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Newkirk street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade Newkirk street, between Cumberland and Emory streets, in the Ninetenth Ward, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and eighty-six ($186) dollars.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,

President of Common Council.

Attest—

ABRAHAM STEWART,

Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,

President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,

1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading of Powelton Avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth street, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade Powelton avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fortieth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars ($200.)

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,

President of Common Council.

Attest—

ABRAHAM STEWART,

Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,

President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,

1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize Notice to be given for the opening of Tilton street, in the Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property, through and over which Tilton street will pass, between Emory and Huntingdon streets, in the Nineteenth Ward, that at the expiration of three months from the time of service of said notice, said street will be required for public use.

And that the resolution of Councils approved the thirtieth day of September, 1863, in relation to the opening of Tilton street, be and the same is hereby repealed.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,

President of Common Council.

Attest—

ABRAHAM STEWART,

Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,

President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,

1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To enter satisfaction upon the official bonds of Andrew Alexander.

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be, and he is hereby directed to enter satisfaction upon the official bonds of Andrew Alexander, late supervisor of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards: Provided the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall certify that his accounts have been examined and there is no default.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,

President of Common Council.

Attest—

ABRAHAM STEWART,

Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,

President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,

1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to

GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,

Army and Navy Claim Agents,

au17-1m* No. 402 WALNUT Street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE, THE LARGEST AND BEST S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.,

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE THREATENED BOLT.

From the Times.

It would seem at this moment that there is likely to be something like a bolt from the support of the Chicago nominees by the extreme left wing of the Copperhead peace faction. Mr. Vallandigham delivered a speech at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday last, supporting the Chicago platform and nominee; but two days after, while at Columbus, on his way East to continue his electioneering speeches, he got a copy of General McClellan's letter of acceptance. Upon reading it, according to a telegram which we are assured is accurate, he at once authorized the withdrawal of his name from the appointments in Ohio, and returned home—the despatch adding to this announcement that the "peace men have determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action."

On Wednesday he declared that until the great work of the political campaign was accomplished, "every day, every hour of his existence, every thought, all that was dearest to him, should be yielded up cheerfully and freely, until upon the 8th of November, or the morning of the 9th, when the sun shall rise to record a country about to be redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." Thus he faced on Wednesday, but in forty-eight hours after he appeared to be facing in an opposite direction. This from the author and writer of the Chicago platform—from the member who moved in the Convention that McClellan's nomination be made unanimous—from the orator who at once took the stump for the nominee, and declared that "there was not a man in America more fit for the choice—that there was not a man whose "personal character, whose morality, whose attachments to the principles, and whose obedience to the precepts of Christianity—a man whose devotion to his country—a man who, in every sense of the word, is a gentleman—I say there is not a man in any respect above or beyond General McClellan"—such action, we remark, from the representative chief of the Copperheads looked at first blush rather ominous.

Besides Mr. Vallandigham, the *Daily News* of this city—the organ of the peace Secessionists—came out on Saturday declaring that the Democracy "must seek another candidate" than McClellan—that McClellan now "stands before the people self-nominated, on a platform of his own creation"—that the "Peace party will not consent to have their principles betrayed and they do homage to the betrayer"—that they "demand all that is nominated in the bond"—and that "if the platform accords not with the nominee's conviction of right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the convention the standard of the Democracy." The *News* further stated that "the Democratic National Convention is not dissolved; it is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and if General McClellan cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate to suit the platform."

Beside these utterances, there are numerous others of the same kind from Copperhead leaders and newspapers of less importance. These malcontents speak with great vehemence; but it is not unlikely that a few days may see the whole movement fizzle out.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S POSITION.

From the Tribune.

In reviewing, a few days before the assembling of the Chicago Convention, an elaborate effort by Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, intended to efface or ignore the antagonism necessarily existing between the National or Webster and the State Rights or Calhoun conception of our Federal Union, we ventured the prediction that this effort must prove a failure. Mr. Curtis, though a strong man and an able logician, was clearly unable to convince himself of the soundness of his position; how, then, should he convince others?

Himself a life-long Whig and admiring disciple of Webster, he believes in the right of the Federal Government to vindicate its authority and maintain its existence by force whenever force shall be necessary; his trouble is that their assailants are not Abolitionists (as he has long expected they would be) but slaveholders; so that his affections are divided and his instincts confused; his principles ally him with the defenders of the National integrity, while his sympathies allure him into dangerous proximity to the camp of the Rebels.

General McClellan's flank movement on the Rebel party in the North, in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination, excites a commotion which is a great and striking proof of the correctness of our position. For the moment, there is a show of fight on the part of the semi-Rebels. Mr. Vallandigham throws up his appointments in disgust, and turns back from his speaking tour to Dayton. Mr. John Mullaly declares that his traitorous *Metropolitan Record* will no longer support "Little Mac." And the Hon. Ben. Wood, in a guarded yet pungent leader of his *Daily News*, intimates that General McClellan's letter of acceptance is decidedly a choker to all who, like himself, are opposed on principle to "the doctrine of the armed coercion of States," that is, to all who agree with Jeff Davis and himself in regarding each State as sovereign, the Union but a league, and the Federal Government as an "agent" which any State may dismiss or disavow at pleasure. On another point (discussed elsewhere) it is impossible not to feel the force of Mr. Wood's logic. He says that accepting a nomination, and repudiating the platform on which it was made, is like a bridegroom after the ceremony accepting the fortune of his bride, but declining all personal association with her. There will be much more like this, all of it urged with great plausibility and even cogency.

But, putting the morality of the procedure out of sight, we feel confident that General McClellan has rendered his canvass less desperate by his letter of acceptance. Had he taken his stand unequivocally on the Chicago platform, he was beaten at the start. The fate of T. H. Seymour, of Woodward, of Vallandigham, and of so many others, gave mute but eloquent warning to all who entered upon that path. No man can give an instance wherein a Democratic candidate, standing on what is called the "Peace" platform, did not run below his party's strength; while there are instances all around of Democrats who owe their success to professions of devotion to the National cause. Here, for example, are Messrs. Odell, Winfield, Nelson, Griswold, Kernan, and Ganson—six, at least, of the seventeen Democrats now representing this State in Congress—who were all elected substantially on the basis of General McClellan's letter, and would all have been beaten on that of the Chicago platform. And so with twenty or thirty others. Horatio Seymour was a beaten candidate for Governor of our State until, in his Brooklyn speech, he pledged himself to the unconditional maintenance of the Union.

All attempts to coax or bully General McClellan into a change of his attitude before the public must fail, for obvious reasons. Nothing that he can hereafter say will induce the Vallandigham faction to put faith in him; and they cannot bolt him, however much they may desire and threaten to do so. They are candidates for Congress, Governor, &c., &c., in nearly every State, and bolting him will put themselves out of the canvass. A few of them will refuse to vote for President; but these will hardly affect even a local result; and any effort to get up a third candidate must prove futile.

It is too late. Either Lincoln or McClellan must be our next President; and it is hardly probable that a single electoral vote could henceforth be obtained for any one else. Now, the thousands of Democrats who would have been alienated by General McClellan's adherence to the Chicago platform would have voted for Lincoln, each counting two against the Chicago ticket; while those who will now bolt will either withhold or throw away their votes, counting but one each.

We shall be disappointed if to-day's result in Maine, as compared with that of last Tuesday's election in Vermont, does not show that General McClellan's letter has improved his prospects. His party will of course be beaten in Maine, but we think not so badly as they were last year; whereas in Vermont they were beaten decidedly worse than last year. We judge that he cannot be elected, unless the Rebels should win two or three stunning victories; but, running on his letter as a platform, he will poll a good vote in nearly every State, and probably carry five or six. The British, French, and Rebel publicists who have been joyfully reporting "the North" sick of the war and ripe for a disunion peace, will please take a note of this new development. The Democratic party, through its chosen chief, affirms that the war for the Union must not close until the Union is restored. Will Lord Lyons be good enough to inform Earl Russell that, let political aspirants mean what they may, the American people mean exactly this?

Another Conflict of Jurisdiction in Kentucky.

The Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday publishes the following proclamation of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky:—

"COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, September 5, 1864.—My attention having been called to an order (No. 20) of Brigadier-General Hugh Ewing, in the words and figures following, viz.:—

"'HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, August 29, 1864.—General Orders, No. 20.—The Judge of the Quarterly Court, in each county of this District, is required to call together the Justices composing the County Court within ten days after the receipt of this order, and, when assembled, said Court shall levy upon the tax payers of said county a sum sufficient to arm, mount, and pay fifty (50) men to be raised within such county, and maintained until further orders.

"'After being organized the captain will report to these headquarters in preparation for duty. The captain, whose duty it will be to organize the troops, will be appointed by the court, subject to the approval of the circuit judge, if he can be conveniently consulted, and will hold office until the company see fit to elect a successor.

"'By command of Brigadier-General HUGH EWING.

"'E. B. HARLAN, Lieutenant and A. A. G.'

"I, as the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby warn the judges and justices of the several courts embraced in said order that Brigadier General Hugh Ewing has no power or authority under any known law, civil or military, to assume control of the official action of the civil officers of this commonwealth; and I further declare the said order to be in derogation of the laws of the State, and in conflict with the rights and liberties of a loyal people. You cannot obey the order without violating the laws which you are sworn to maintain, and prostituting the civil powers with which you are entrusted to unlawful and oppressive uses, thereby subjecting yourselves to the just penalties denounced by law against malfeasance of office.

"It is the duty each owes to himself and to his country, to refuse obedience to such orders or immediately resign, and let the office be filled by some one who will fearlessly meet the responsibility of duty, by refusing obedience to orders which alike violate the laws of the land, the duties of the officer, and the rights of the citizen. You are therefore hereby warned against making any such levy of taxes, and forbidden to do so.

"THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

"By the Governor:

"E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

"By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary."

All Honor to General Gillem's Command.

From the Knoxville Whig, August 31.

The gallant East Tennessee Cavalry, under General Gillem, are doing up a neat job in East Tennessee. They know the Rebels of this end of the State; they know how to appreciate them, and they know how to dispose of them. They had a hard fight yesterday in Greenville—whipped the enemy well—took the town and now hold it. Three cheers for the Tennessee cavalry!

BY TELEGRAPH FROM GREENVILLE.

August 23, 9·30 P. M.—Dr. Brownlow:—Whipped the enemy to-day. Killed forty and lost twenty-five. Captain Karner, my A. A. G., mortally wounded in a charge. John safe, tell Mrs. B. ALVAN C. GILLEM.

This must have been a severe cavalry fight, and a hand-to-hand charge, in which so many as forty were killed on one side, and twenty-five on the other. The despatch does not say, but the presumption is that our men fought the thieves and robbers of Morgan.

Federal Atrocities in Virginia.

The following is one of the acts committed by the Federals in the Shenandoah valley, which has provoked the Confederates to retaliate by burning Chambersburg. Governor Letcher, of Virginia, in a letter to the Mayor of Richmond, states that his house was occupied by some Federal officers, who assured Mrs. Letcher that the house would be spared. Subsequently General Hunter arrived, and, without permitting Mrs. Letcher to remove an article of furniture or clothing, ordered the premises to be set fire to. Immediately thereafter camphine was poured on the parlor floor, and ignited with a match. In the meantime Miss Letcher had gathered up an armful of clothing, and was going out, when General Hunter discovered her, ran forward, and fired the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphine in the wardrobes, bureau drawers, and ignited the clothing; taking out Mr. Letcher's clothing, which he said he intended to take North. The house was destroyed.

[This atrocious lie appears in an English paper.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Speech of General Wool.

The Troy *Times* of last evening says:—"Four hundred and ninety recruits from Plattsburg having reached here about 10 o'clock this morning, by the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, the boys expressed a desire to pass General Wool's residence, instead of proceeding directly to the New York boat. They marched into First street, therefore, and halted in front of the General's residence. The hero of Plattsburg, Buena Vista, and Norfolk was entirely unprepared for the visit, but appeared on the stoop and was greeted with nine hearty cheers by the soldiers. He made a brief speech in response, saying how glad he was to see such a good class of soldiers, and to learn that their destination was South. They were needed there, he remarked, 'to put down Rebels in arms, as well as to frustrate the schemes of the traitors who had assembled at Chicago.' He hoped they would do their duty, and help to restore this glorious old Union. The soldiers then marched towards the steamer *Francis Skiddy* and embarked."

—A fancy dress and masked ball took place at Manchester, Vermont, a few nights since, at which Mrs. Lincoln was present in ordinary ball dress.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION.
THIRTEENTH WARD.
McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON.
A Mass Meeting of the Democratic Citizens of the THIRTEENTH WARD will be held at the corner of GARDEN and CALLOWHILL Streets, on
MONDAY EVENING, September 12, at 7 o'clock.
The following named speakers will be present:—
CHARLES BUCKWALTER, Esq.,
CHARLES W. BROOKE, Esq.,
THEO. H. OEHLSCHLAGER, Esq.,
GEN. WM. McCANDLESS,
JOEL COOK, Jr., Esq.,
THOS. E. HARKINS, Esq.,
JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq.,
And others.
Previous to the meeting a McClellan Flag will be raised.
It BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

"GIVE US BACK OUR OLD COMMANDER."
THE SOLDIERS SPEAK FOR McCLELLAN.
An adjourned meeting of the McCLELLAN OLD GUARD, will be held at the CONTINENTAL THEATRE, WALNUT above Eighth Street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst. All SOLDIERS and SAILORS, DISCHARGED OR IN THE SERVICE, favorable to the election of GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States, will do well to attend, as business of importance will be transacted. A number of distinguished Soldiers will address the meeting.
JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Q. M. 115th Pa. Vols., President pro tem.
EDW. P. LOUGHERY, 95th Pa. Vols.
ANTHONY A. LAWS, 24 Pa. Res.
se12-2t Secretaries pro tem.

"CREDITS FOR NAVAL RECRUITS."—Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street, September 9, 1864.—The Bounty Committees of the different Wards are requested to send to this Office a statement of the claims which they have presented for credits on Naval Enlistments prior to February 24, 1864. Immediate attention to this is desirable.
se10-3t ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.
Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
TESTIMONIALS.
To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.
PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants.
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.
EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au7-1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,
Are now Opening their Fall and Winter Stock of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, &c.,
Most of which are of their own importation.
Wholesale and Retail buyers are invited to examine our stock. se6-tuthm 3t

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.
With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON.
No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,
Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of
WHITE GOODS,
LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.
se7-12t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.
EDMUND YARD & CO.,
Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.
LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.
FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
BALMORALS,
INCLUDING au20-2m
BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT'S, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75 to $2; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 75, 87, $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·50; Hemp, Yarn and Rag Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 75 cents to $1·50; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2·50; Stair Oil Cloth, 30 and 35 cents.
CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, 30, 35, 48, 50, 62, and 75c.; New Fall Delaines, 50 and 56c.; Alpacas, all colors, 37c. to $1; Blankets, $11 to $16; Comfortables, $5; All wool Delaines, 87c.; Chintzes, 25 to 45c.; Cassimeres, 75c. to $2·50; Flannels 50c to $1; Coates' Spool Cotton, 17c.; Pins, 6c.; Braid 10c.; Cotton Hose, 25 to 75c.; Shawls, $3 to $10. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se10-6t

RUN NO RISK!!!—
We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.
FINE SHIRTS.
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my2-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best RASPBERRY SYRUP that is manufactured in the city, all at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.
Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Do not forget the Number,
au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja30 ly JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

PURE SPIRITS.—500 GALLS. PURE SPIrits, fourth proof, for preserving purposes, for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON,
se12-6t* No. 5 N. FRONT Street.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,
Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.
TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.
Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.
The public are invited to call and examine.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
se7-wsm 2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
Lowest Prices in the city.
BOURNE,
se9-fmw-3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.
REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se9-1m

LOOKING-GLASS
AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.
WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.
Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
At a small advance on old prices.
I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.
ja4-tf

NEW SEA SHAD.—207 barrels new Economy Sea Shad, to arrive by steamer "Norman." For sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW SALMON.—
48 barrels No. 1 Salmon.
35 barrels No. 2 Salmon.
10 cases 5th cans Spiced Salmon.
25 cases 10th cans Spiced Salmon.
Now in store and for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se10-5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

NEW BLUE FISH, SCALE FISH, AND White Fish.
60 barrels new Newburyport Blue Fish.
50 barrels new pickled Scale Fish.
50 barrels Macinac White Fish.
100 half barrels Macinac White Fish.
Now in store, and for sale by KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se10 5t Nos. 130 and 132 N. WHARVES.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ja11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

CAUTION.
ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.
This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least
One Hundred Thousand Families
In Pennsylvania alone.
It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.
ITS GREAT POPULARITY
Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.
Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that
OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK
Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.
VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, September 7, 1864.
Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, at Frankford, has been increased to the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000):
Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.
In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
se10-6t Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 24, 1864.
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.
Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.
The interest on the Seven-Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.
The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.
The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—
Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.
Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.
When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.
When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
au30 3w Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES
7-30 LOAN.
The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.
CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.
ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au29-tf]
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.
THE BALANCE OF THE
$75,000,000 LOAN
Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable
GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN
AT THE MARKET PRICE.
We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the
BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.
There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.
Parties having
5-20 LOAN
Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for the MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se10-1m Philadelphia.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
se1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe8-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.
NOTICE.
The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 21, ensuing.
PENALTIES.
All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.
All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as required by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.
All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.
NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE Office, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on the 14th inst., for the immediate delivery of the following named articles:—
2000 jackets or coats of any color, except blue or grey.
4000 pair trowsers of any color, except blue or grey.
[illegible] blankets of any description of low grade.
[illegible] shoes, pegged, assorted sizes.
2000 p[illegible]
The articles to be of cheap, yet serviceable material, and to be delivered at once.
Samples of the articles proposed to be delivered by any of the bidders will be submitted with each bid, and selections will be made according to quality and price.
The bids will state the number of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Irregular Clothing," and will be addressed to
Colonel ALEX. I. PERRY,
se12-2t Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, August 27, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until [illegible] o'clock [illegible]DAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 [illegible] for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States:
100 reams [illegible] feint lines.
100 reams white quarto post paper, extra superfine, feint lines.
25 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, coarse ruled.
30 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, plain.
50 reams white foolscap paper, extra superfine, lined.
25 reams legal cap paper, extra superfine, feint lined.
10 reams flat cap paper, plain.
150 reams thin Manilla paper.
800 reams Manilla paper, 12 by 19 inches, [illegible] pounds per ream, very tough and smooth.
800 reams Manilla paper, 19 by 24 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
200 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
75,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5½ by 3¼ inches.
80,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5¾ by 3½ inches.
20,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 8½ by 3¾ inches.
15,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 8¾ by 3¾ inches.
5,000 fancy note envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive envelopes, 7¼ by 3¼ inches.
1 gross Congress tie envelopes.
250 boxes steel pens, various kinds.
½ gross 4 inch flat inkstands.
12 dozen inkstands, various kinds.
10 dozen bottles best black ink, quarts, pints, and half pints.
3 dozen best blue ink, quarts and pints.
15 dozen rubber pencils long and short.
3 dozen gold mounted pencils, various kinds.
5 gross black lead pencils, Faber's octagon and round, No. 2.
½ gross Faber's carmine and blue pencils.
8 gross pen-holders, different kinds.
6 dozen rubber pen-holders, various sizes.
5 dozen bottles mucilage, small sizes.
10 dozen packs visiting cards.
75 spools pink tape.
25 pounds best scarlet sealing wax.
6 dozen diaries, for 1865, various kinds.
5 dozen memorandums, various kinds.
2 dozen portfolios.
12 dozen paper-folders.
3 dozen rubber rulers.
2 dozen paper weights.
12 dozen pen-wipers.
25 dozen pocket-knives, two, three, four, and six blades; stag, pearl, shell, and ivory handles.
1 dozen 9-inch shears.
5 pounds erasing rubber.
5 gross rubber bands and rings.
300 skins parchment, 16 by 22 inches.
2 dozen sponge cups.
1 dozen punches.
In the supply of goods, contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to sample.
Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered.
As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.
The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the 15th day of November, 1864.
Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.
Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.
The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price, in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.
EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of United States.
se10-tit29

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.
The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required; furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.
In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.
Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with.
The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
se6-12t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.
WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.
HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.
Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
se5-tse30 Quartermaster-General's Office.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:—
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in forty-three bales of cotton, and the proceeds of sale thereof, captured by the steamer "Aroostook," a vessel of war of the United States, under command of S. R. Franklin, Lieutenant Commanding, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are, therefore, charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said forty-three bales of cotton, and the proceeds of the sale thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said forty-three bales of cotton should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said forty-three bales of cotton and the proceeds of the sale thereof did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence, or rather contumacy, of the persons so cited and intimated in any wise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.
Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court at Philadelphia, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.
se10-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk District Court.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer "Lillian," consisting of 103 bales of cotton; also, 52 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1864. se12-10t

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. [illegible]

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FINE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES, REASONABLE PRICES, AND POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS. S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.

THE EARLIEST CHRISTIAN HYMN.

Mr. E. H. Plumptre contributes to *Good Words* the following translation of the First Christian Hymn from the Greek of Clement of Alexandria, of which he says:—

"In the half-wild abruptness, and short incisive rhythm, and passionate exclamations, rather than continuous trains of thought and feeling, such as later hymns abound in, we may see, it is believed, no remote likeness to those 'spiritual songs,' songs in very deed coming from the Spirit who taught men to cry Abba, Father, which were at once the expression and the food of the ecstatic love and adoration of the new-born Church of Christ."

Curb for the stubborn steed,
Making its will give heed;
Wing that directest right
The wild bird's wandering flight;
Helm for the ships that keep
Their pathway o'er the deep;
Shepherd of sheep that own
Their Master on the throne,
Stir up Thy children meek
With guileless lips to speak,
In hymn and song, Thy praise,
Guide of their infant ways.
O King of saints, O Lord,
Mighty, all-conquering Word;
Son of the highest God,
Wielding His Wisdom's rod;
Our stay when cares annoy,
Giver of endless joy;
Of all our mortal race
Saviour, of boundless grace,
O Jesus, hear.

Shepherd and Sower Thou,
Now helm, and bridle now,
Wing for the heavenward flight
Of flock all pure and bright,
Fisher of men, the blest,
Out of the world's unrest,
Out of Sin's troubled sea
Taking us, Lord, to Thee;
Out of the waves of strife
With bait of blissful life;
With choicest fish, good store,
Drawing Thy nets to shore.
Lead us, O Shepherd true,
Thy mystic sheep, we sue,
Lead us, O Holy Lord,
Who from Thy sons dost ward,
With all-prevailing charm,
Peril, and curse, and harm;
O path where Christ hath trod,
O Way, that leads to God,
O Word, abiding aye,
O endless Light on high,
Mercy's fresh-springing flood,
Worker of all things good,
O glorious Life of all
That on their Maker call,
Christ Jesus, hear.
O Milk of Heaven, that prest
From full, o'erflowing breast
Of her, the mystic Bride
Thy Wisdom hath supplied;
Thine infant children seek,
With baby lips all weak,
Filled with the Spirit's dew
From that dear bosom true,
Thy praises pure to sing,
Hymns meet for Thee, our King,
For Thee, the Christ;
Our holy tribute this,
For wisdom, life, and bliss,
Singing in chorus meet,
Singing in concert sweet,
The Almighty Son.
We, heirs of peace unpriced,
We, who are born in Christ,
A people pure from stain,
Praise we our God again,
Lord of our Peace.

FRENCH ETIQUETTE.

Whether with individuals or with nations nothing tends so much to the continuance of friendship as a good understanding. Etiquette was invented so to discipline and set in order meetings and assemblies, whether great or small, that they may not be disorderly mobs. If etiquette were identical and uniform all the world over, social intercourse would roll on anti-friction wheels. All would go right, or nearly so. Frivolous grounds of ill-will and quarrel would be greatly diminished. No one would have the right to take offense at a form or usage which is stringent on everybody without exception. As it is, half the hitches, pulls-up, and stoppages which occurs in society result from Mr. and Mrs. So-and-so's taking umbrage at proceedings on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Such-a-one, which Mr. and Mrs. Such-a-one never dreamt would give offense. They have unintentionally violated some rule of politeness, on which their neighbors insist, while they make light of it, or perhaps are ignorant of its existence.

Unfortunately no universal code of etiquette exists. The rules vary in various countries. What is sufficient for the occasion here is insufficient there. What is polite amongst Turks is the reverse amongst Christians.

With politeness, as with everything else, too much of a good thing is good for nothing. "*Est modus in rebus,*" saith Horace. There is reason in roasting eggs. To overdo any observance is wearisome when it is not ridiculous.

The world, which is especially ruled by etiquette—the world of courts—affords plentiful examples of the absurdity of overstraining conventional rules. A king surrounded by attendants, may yet have to wait barefoot, in consequence of the absence of the officer whose right it is to shoe royal feet. When Cardinal Richelieu was negotiating with the English ambassadors the marriage of Henrietta of France with our Charles I., the match was nearly broken off on account of two or three additional steps in advance to meet them, which the said ambassadors exacted. Richelieu got over the difficulty by taking to his bed.

Philip the Third of Spain, seriously ill, was sitting in his arm-chair before a fire on which an unnecessary quantity of wood was piled. As the heat became uncomfortably fierce, the king requested the Dons who were present to remove a few blazing brands from the hearth. But the grandee of Spain who enjoyed the sole privilege of laying a finger on the royal fire was absent, and had to be sent for. The king's arm-chair might have been drawn back. But the grand chamberlain alone possessed that prerogative; and the chamberlain was in fault, as well as the stoker. More, it is forbidden, under pain of death, to touch the person of Spanish royalty. Consequently, in virtue of court etiquette, and in the presence of his courtiers, the king was done so thoroughly brown that he died of the roasting the very next day.

Thank heaven, in ordinary society, things are not carried to such extremes. Nevertheless, it is possible for politeness to be exaggerated into affectation. Thus, it is a mark of respect to yield the precedence at the threshold of a door; but to insist too long and obstinately, becomes ridiculous. A dramatic writer concludes an act of a comedy by the entrance of two old ladies who come to call at the same house. They mutually agree to go in first with such persistence, that the drop scene closes on them before either will assume the precedence. Ten minutes afterwards, when the drop scene rises, the dowagers are still at their struggle of ceremony, and it is only after a debate of several seconds that one of them makes up her mind to enter.

Certain rules of court etiquette may, perhaps, appear ridiculous, and a repugnance may be felt to conforming to them. But it is wise to pluck up courage under adverse circumstances, and to do at Rome as they do at Rome. Napoleon—whom no one will accuse of being wanting in dignity himself, or of wishing his representatives to be wanting in dignity—is reported to have said to an English envoy, who had been refused an audience by the Emperor of China because he would not prostrate himself in the manner required, "Monsieur, I should request my ambassador, if necessary, to lie a couple of hours on the flat of his stomach, but, at any price, to succeed in his mission."

The first condition of presentability in society is cleanliness. Personal neatness and mental propriety ought to march together side by side. Intellectual ability is no excuse for personal negligence. Voltaire and Cicero—a curious brace to couple—both strongly insist on cleanliness, and both urge that it be without affectation; not carried so far as the Dutch dame's neatness, who refused to let her house be shown to Charles V, "because," she said, "he won't take off his shoes."

You ought to salute all persons of your acquaintance wherever you happen to meet them. It is bad taste to refrain from saluting an inferior until he has first saluted you. Not to return a salute, out of pride, is the proof of a silly and narrow mind. In out of the way places, and in the country, it is customary to salute unknown persons whom you chance to meet. If you are walking with a friend, and he is saluted by one of his friends, you also are bound to return the salute, though unacquainted with the person who makes it. Intimate friends salute by a motion of the hand; equals, by taking off the hat and raising it a little above the head, or by a slight bend of the knee, as if making a curtsey. When, after exchanging salutations, you enter into conversation with a superior or a lady, you ought, in France, to remain uncovered, hat in hand, until requested to replace it.

It is not allowable to take the hand of persons you meet, except between equals, or by a superior to an inferior. When you take any one's hand, you may press it gently, but not shake it. It is unpolite to call any one loudly by name in the street.

If you ask your way, it must always be done with the most extreme politeness, taking off your hat, even when addressing persons of quite an inferior class. In obedience to the law, "Do to others as you would be done by," the informant, if [illegible], is bound to supply the required information, if he can. In villages only, and the desert streets of towns, is it allowable to enter houses to make inquiries.

Calls or visits are one of the connecting links of society; they bring persons together and keep up more intimate relations than could arise from mere business. Misanthropes, that calls are too [illegible], allow, without they ought to be abolished. Wearisome, all and even necessary when made. They are made *apropos*. If you come to settle in [illegible], is usual to make what is termed "a first call" on the persons with whom you have [illegible]. In short, in France the new comer is the *first* to call; he is expected to seek instead of waiting to be sought. After a dinner, ball, or evening party, you should call on your entertainer within the week following. The first case is sometimes called a *visite de digestion*.

It is not permissible to keep people waiting who call upon you. It would be an impertinence to do so, without absolute necessity. If you are detained by any accident, you must charge another person to do the honors of the house, until you can appear and make proper excuses. Any one who acted otherwise would expose himself to mortifying lessons. A duke, belonging to one of the first families of France, called one day on a minister, who happened to be busy arranging the books in his library. The minister, unwilling to quit his task, sent a request to the duke to wait. After the lapse of an hour, the minister deigned to show himself, saying by way of excuse, 'I had quite forgotten you, Monsieur le Duc.'

"Say, rather, that you forget yourself, Monsieur le Ministre," replied the duke.

When persons who call on you take their leave, you are bound to accompany them to the door, unless you are also receiving other visitors. If even you descend one or two of the door steps with them, the attention is still greater. Ringing for the servant to show people out, while you remain without stirring in the drawing-room, alone, is quite opposed to French politeness, and has, probably, given frequent offense to foreigners ignorant of our habits.

The master or mistress of a house should never offer a dinner *sans ceremonie*. A miser once invited some people to dinner, and treated them to meagre fare. At dessert he said, "You see, my friends, I am *sans ceremonie*."

"Oh," replied one of the hungry sufferers, "a little ceremony does no harm."

Martainville, the author of the "Pied de Mouton," accepted a dinner of the kind, and so charmed his hosts with his conversation, that, when about to take his leave, they would not let him go until he fixed a time for coming and dining with them again. "Very well, then," he said, "since you insist, I will dine with you again immediately, if you like."

Brillat Savarin declares that the man who receives his friends without paying personal attention to the repast prepared for them, is unworthy to have friends. You are responsible for the well-being of the persons you invite, so long as they remain under your roof.

For a gentleman's dinner you will have hot side dishes, venison, fillet of beef, all the courses solid and succulent, plenty of roasts. No light pastry or sweets, but pates, hams, boars' heads, and other charcuterie of celebrity. At dessert, select cheeses, brandy cherries and plums, early fruits, and a few simple sweetmeats, solely for show. A ladies' dinner is a different affair: cool side dishes, courses of choice fish and game, plenty of delicate pastry, first rate vegetables, Bavarian cheeses and creams perfumed a la vanille and a la rose, elaborate and elegant dessert, with bonbons varying in flavor, shape, and smell. A mixed dinner must be contrived to suit all tastes. Note well, the cheese at dessert, not between dinner and dessert.

When you invite French friends, have at least two or three sorts of cheese on the table, each under a glass cover. The "Physiologie du Gout" says:—"A dessert without cheese is a beauty blind of one eye. Cut the cheese offered you, lengthwise, instead of helping yourself to the pointed end.

Each napkin should be ticketed with the name of the person for whom the place is intended. Four glasses are the indispensable escort of every knife and fork; the largest for vin ordinaire, another for choice wines, another for champagne, a fourth for the fine wines taken at dessert and with entremets. In the grandest mansions, fresh knives and forks are given with every change of plates; in second-class houses, knives and forks are changed at each course, and after fish; in many, the same knife and fork serves throughout the dinner, and are replaced by a knife only at dessert.

Before dinner the mistress of the house should see that all arrangements are properly made. At dinner she ought to charm everybody by her grace, attention, and friendliness. After dinner a well-bred woman will not betray in the presence of her guests any marked uneasiness respecting what is left in the dishes. It is ridiculous for a host to show anxiety to save elaborate confectionery which may adorn the table. It is for the guest to plead for the sparing of those edifices, which are generally contrived to please the eye rather than the palate.

Bread, when once handed to you, may not be again cut, but only broken. The black-bottle question is speedily settled. Wine may not be decanted. The dirtier, the dustier, the mouldier, the more cobwebby, a bottle is when placed on the table the better. It is the down of the peach, the bloom of the plum, the dew of the rosebud.

When a bottle is uncorked, and you are about to help your neighbor, it is polite to pour into your own glass the first few drops (which Italians would squirt out on the floor), before filling your neighbor's; and then afterwards to fill your own.

Eating is not so simple an act as the multitude imagine. Animals feed; man eats; clever men only know how to eat. A novice in society, sitting opposite an old marquis whose manners bore the stamp of the highest refinement, exclaimed, "When shall I eat my soup like that gentleman?" You may know middle-class English from middle-class French, thus: the English sip soup from the side of their spoon, the French from the end of it, holding the utensil as if they were going to pitch it down their throat.

After eating an egg, break the shell. Never wipe a glass or a plate with your napkin, which would be an implied suspicion of your host's cleanliness. Fish must not be touched with a knife. A fork should not be laid on its back. The master of the house generally takes his place at the middle of the table; the mistress sits opposite. On either side of each are placed the most favored guests. The right is the seat of honor. At very grand dinners the hosts do nothing. Both the dishes and the wine are served by male domestics, who name them when they offer them to the guests. At the conclusion of the dinner, beware of folding your napkin, as if you were at home. The finger-glass and mouth-rinsing custom, (more to be honored in the breach than the observance) is still unsettled and debatable.

In general, it is obligatory to spend the evening in the house where you have dined. In the case of your being compelled to retire earlier—and, for that, it is strictly necessary to have unavoidable circumstances to allege as the reason—you should give notice of it before the repast, and, on departing, manifest extreme regret. Except when he is begged to sing, or when he takes any refreshments, custom requires a gentleman to hold his hat in his hand throughout the soiree. This usage was probably invented to keep awkward individuals out of the difficulty of not knowing what to do with their pendent arms.

It is only allowable in a case of the greatest intimacy to recline on a sofa or divan. In every other case you must maintain a decorous posture and attitude; that is, without the least nonchalance or free and easiness. A remissness, which is much to be regretted, tolerates in men the crossing of their legs, even in certain ceremonious receptions. Young people will do well to abstain from a posture, which is really too dragoon-like, and which, thank Heaven, ladies are never allowed to assume.

It is improper, at a soiree, to express your own opinions too loudly and decidedly. If the apartment in which you are received has its tables and chimney pieces laden with rare and curious objects, you must abstain, according to the French code, from touching those objects. You may scarcely permit yourself to take down a volume from a book-shelf.

During long winter evenings, it is not always possible to keep up conversation, and still less to enliven it with new and interesting topics, in which case it often degenerates into backbiting. Whist and other games afford a great resource; cards are better than calumny. Card players should manifest neither great exultation at winning, nor ill humor at losing. A person, whose avarice was notorious, boasted of having lost a considerable sum at cards without uttering a word of complaint. "I am not surprised at it," replied a wit, "great sorrows are dumb."

If your partner at whist be a grand personage, in case of winning you must, in France, take care not to say:—"I have won," or, "We have won," but "You have won, monsieur," or, "Monseigneur has won." Card debts are paid within twenty-four hours.

—A feat of pedestrianism is noted by a Lake Superior newspaper. A man named Finnegan started from Copper Harbor at ten minutes past 6, A. M., and after three hours' stoppage at various mines on the route, arrived at Houghton at half-past 8 P. M., having traveled fifty-seven miles. The day was sultry, making the walk much more tiresome than if it had been cool and breezy.

OUR BALTIMORE LETTER.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 11.

To-morrow the old defenders of Baltimore at the battle of North Point will celebrate the anniversary of that triumph. They will proceed to Towsontown, where a grand dinner will be partaken of, and such other proceedings inaugurated as may prove consonant with the occasion. Only a few of these veterans are now left, each of whom shows that time has made serious inroads upon him. There are still around Baltimore many evidences, such as intrenchments, breastworks, old fortresses, &c., which were erected during the war of 1812.

It is a very apparent fact that the nomination of General McClellan to the Presidency has failed entirely in this latitude. Secessionists, without an exception, since reading his letter of acceptance, and finding he not only evades their Chicago platform, but goes for the integrity and indivisibility of the Union, drop him like hot lead. They now say they would rather vote for Lincoln, knowing exactly how and where he stands. Peace men *per se* are afraid of him, whilst there are thousands who believe his letter is written to catch War Democrats, and yet, if elected, he would go back squarely to the Chicago platform, and be controlled finally by such men as those found in that category, in Congress and out, opposed to voting supplies for the army and to carrying on the war, thus leaving us finally to be weakened, enervated, foiled, and eventually trampled upon by the tyrannical traitors of the South, who, finding us in such a condition, would dictate their own terms, and make us little better than slaves.

True and loyal Union men, who were once his friends, are afraid of the company he is in, and apprehend, however fair his promises and honest his present intentions, he might be led astray by wily, unprincipled politicians, controlled by them, and eventually run our nation into irretrievable difficulty and danger. It is not so much the man as the men and the party he is with, that they fear. Democracy, they say, as embodied in the old Democratic party, which was the main cause of bringing on this bloody civil war, as it is yet—and was at Chicago—pretty much in the same hands, is an untrustworthy phalanx to cure an evil of which it was the cause.

Let the rebellious South know that if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, the nation is determined to sustain him, and the rebellious people will grow disheartened, disconsolate, and lay down their arms, rather than be compelled to do so by exhaustion of men and means, an inevitable consequence to them. This is the surest and quickest way to end the war, the only way, indeed, to secure permanent peace, and a Government worthy of our pride and glory.

There are various rumors about General Wallace, commander of this Military Department, having been proffered a command in General Grant's Army. Such an offer has been made to him and he would gladly accept, but from all I can learn, he will remain with us as he has been. No one is better calculated to fill the position, and we would be loth to part with him. He understands exactly how to manage secesh and disloyalists of a southern border latitude.

After the 12th of next month, the day upon which a vote is to be taken in ratification of the new State Constitution, Maryland will be forever freed from the incubus of African or negro slavery. This is a glorious achievement, and has, without doubt, been hastened by the very votes of those in rebellion, who proclaimed that sable institution the corner-stone of the would-be Southern Slaveholding Republic. Henceforth we are destined to incalculable progress and greatness.

There was quite a severe accident on the Northern Central railroad yesterday; several killed and wounded, but we have no particulars.

It is amusing to behold the perfect stream of recruits for the army that is passing into and passing through Baltimore at present. Not a day passes that more than a thousand, and often several thousands, are seen *en route* for the front. They are all fine looking men, in cheerful spirits, and look thoroughly confident that the Rebellion must soon be crushed out. Two-thirds or more of them are veterans. Since the war commenced we have not seen men so hopeful and earnest. It is really inspiriting to behold and converse with them.

With scarcely an exception, the prevailing political sentiment among them is, that there should be no change in the Administration until we have choked off traitors, closed out the Rebellion, and secured permanent peace. In other words, they all go for old Abe as Commander-in-Chief, and the active generals now under him fighting for freedom and a restoration of the Union. BONO.

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,

FOR SALE,

In amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

se12-10t Opposite the Exchange.

NORTH CLEAR CREEK

GOLD AND SILVER

MINING COMPANY,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:

HON. JOHN A. DIX,

HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,

JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,

T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,

A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:

HON. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:

JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:

CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 7223⅓ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No 2," "Simmons," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au15-1m

RETURNED TO HIS OLD QUARTERS.—CHARLES F. PLANER, formerly proprietor of "Our House," No. 1[illegible] S. FOURTH Street, below Federal, announces to his friends and former patrons that he has returned to the Old Station, and hopes a return and continuance of former patronage.

An excellent Lunch day and evening. Also on hand a choice assortment of Liquors, Ales, Cigars, and Lager Beer. se6-6mrp*

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of

ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,

Proprietor.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equaled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink give the Admiral a call. au10-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "ROUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of every thing eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES,
CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES
AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH,
SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES
AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

FOURTH EDITION

Latest Southern News

ACCOUNTS FROM ATLANTA.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS NEAR MOBILE.

Interesting from Charleston.

HOW JOHN MORGAN WAS SURPRISED.

THE REBEL FINANCES

AFFAIRS NEAR ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 9.

MACON, Ga., September 7.—Yesterday our advance drove the enemy from Jonesboro, and recaptured the hospital, containing ninety of our wounded.

Sherman continues to draw back his forces towards Atlanta, for the purpose, it is reported, of strengthening the works on the eastern, western, and southern approaches thereto.

Fifteen hundred will cover our losses from all causes in the battle and skirmishes of last week. The army is now in fine spirits.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, September 7.—Last night one of our yawls, containing ten men, was captured by a Yankee launch, near the obstructions. They were, however, recaptured by the picket-boat Gunnerees. All quiet.

LEE'S ARMY.

PETERSBURG, September 8.—Nothing has occurred along our lines to-day. There was some artillery firing on our left and right centre between eleven and twelve o'clock to-day, and at the same time a few shells were thrown into the lower part of the city.

CHARLESTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 9.

CHARLESTON, September 7.—Our prisoners were landed on Morris Island to-day, and marched into stockades in the rear of Battery Wagner, guarded by a large body of sentinels.

NEW GUNS.

The enemy brought two new guns to Gregg this afternoon drawn by twelve or fourteen horses.

From the Charleston Mercury, September 3.

Since our last report seventy-eight shots have been fired at Fort Sumter, and forty shots at the city. Batteries Simkins and Cheves have kept up a steady fire on the enemy's working parties at their new battery on Schooner creek, firing some fifty-seven shots.

The Yankees made another futile attempt last night to blow up Fort Sumter, but failed, the torpedo exploding about three hundred yards from the fort.

There is no change in the fleet.

The only life lost yesterday by the enemy's shells was that of an unfortunate cow. A negro was severely, but not dangerously, wounded by a fragment of shell.

THE CONSCRIPTION TO BE ENFORCED.

From the Charleston South Carolinian, Sept. 3.

The resolution of the authorities to enforce the conscription in this city has met with general approval. The enrolment will be shortly proceeded with, and every man from seventeen years of age to forty-five is ordered to report to the enrolling office. The order recently issued, which does not exempt foreigners resident in the city, is just, as they are not entitled to greater privileges than the citizens, when afforded the same protection. An order permitting them to leave the city should be considered a favor.

HOW JOHN MORGAN WAS CAUGHT—A HEROIC WOMAN TRAPS THE MURDERER—HIS EFFORTS TO ESCAPE.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th (?) tells the story—or a story—of the capture and death of the notorious John Morgan. It seems that he was on a reconnoissance near Greenville, East Tennessee, and using the privilege of a highwayman's practice, took lodgings at an inviting house near the village.

This pleasant little house happened to be the residence of a Mrs. Williams, whose husband is an officer on General Burnside's staff. Mrs. Williams kept quiet until the guerilla chief fell asleep. Then she hastily procured a horse, rode at full speed for fifteen miles, and returned with a small squad of Union soldiers.

Just as they arrived, Morgan awoke, and seeing his danger, broke from the house, but he was confronted on all sides by bayonets. Desperate at being thus caught by a woman, he drew his revolver, swore he would not be taken alive, and undertook to break through the guard. They fired, and John Morgan's career of infamy and blood was finished.

THE REBEL FINANCES—ANOTHER LETTER FROM SECRETARY TRENHOLM.

The Augusta papers publish the following letter from Secretary Trenholm:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1864.—Campbell Wallace, Esq., President, Augusta, Ga.—Sir:—I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th inst., which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt.

Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their six, seven, and eight per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad. These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest.

I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we may have nothing to buy with bonds and Treasury notes but flour, corn, meat, and manufactured goods, and to pay transportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault, and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully, G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of the Treasury.

HOOD'S STRENGTH—BURNED—ICE MACHINES—GENERAL PAGE—MISSISSIPPI—THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—MOBILE IN PERIL.

From the *Mobile Tribune* of the 24th, 27th, and 28th, we take the following:—

HOOD'S STRENGTH.

It is an agreeable proof of General Hood's consciousness of strength, that he has been able to spare a force to aid in the defense of Mobile.

BURNED.

That part of the steamer *Phœnix* sunk in the obstructions which was above water, has been burned by the authorities, to prevent the enemy from lodging upon it. As usual, the scarecrows had it that the Yankees had burned it.

ICE MACHINES.

Mr. W. C. Bee has presented six machines, complete, for manufacturing ice, to the Medical Department of Charleston. They were imported from Europe.

GENERAL PAGE.

The Charleston (Va) *Chronicle* says General Richard L. Page, commanding Fort Morgan, is a native of Clarke county, Virginia, but married in Norfolk which was for a time his place of residence. It states that he is a relative of General R. E. Lee.

FORT MORGAN.

The engineer who planned Fort Morgan was General Bernard, Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon, and subsequently Secretary of War of Louis Philippe. The fort belongs to the second class of such works, there being only one in the South superior to it. That is Fortress Monroe. But this does not imply much, for it was planned and built at a time when the science of projectiles was in its infancy. If Fort Morgan was to-day what it was five years ago, it would give very little trouble to Admiral Farragut.

MOBILE NOT IMPREGNABLE.

There is a disposition among some thoughtless people to underrate the mechanical skill as well as the courage of the enemy; and this has cost us many places which were pronounced "impregnable," and brought disgrace upon many tried and worthy commanders, who defended them. The same game is being played in respect to Mobile. No place can be called impregnable, unless it has successfully passed the ordeal of arms. Mobile is not by any means impregnable, and those who say it is are only repeating the story that has so often proved to be a mere parrot's story. The impregnable part of it, we trust, will be the valor of the men who stand behind its defenses. Let no one delude himself with any other notion. Our commanders, we are certain, look with pain on this folly.

A Nomination.

AUBURN, N. Y., September 12.—Theodore M. Pomeroy has been renominated for Representative in Congress, from the Twenty-fourth district of this State.

Loss of a Vessel.

OSWEGO, N. Y., September 12.—The schooner *Apache*, from Toledo, on the 2d instant, for this port, is supposed to have foundered, with all on board, in the late gale on Lake Erie.

DYSPEPSIA.

A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Gloom and depression of spirits.
5th. Diarrhoea, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart.
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach; so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, nor stand, but would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ANGELL.

Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having within three weeks taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted. Mr. M. B. THOMPSONS,

Richmond street, Four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Lench, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated, my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did me good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of Dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LENCH,

No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia,

Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Dr. assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia, it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although I had been for months vomiting nearly everything I ate, my stomach swollen with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills, I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe, the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,

Cheltenham, Montgomery Co., Pa

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE Street, Philadelphia, January 23d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been freed from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form, and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kind of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my utter astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box *I am a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me. Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. WISHART'S Medical Depot, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with chronic Dyspepsia and inflammation of the kidneys for three years. I employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington county, New Jersey. They did all for me they could, but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus until it cracked in large furrows, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I ofttimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's, in the Philadelphia "Ledger," of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of No. 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me, it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic, suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine. SAMUEL D. HAVEN,

Corner of Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington county, New Jersey.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills are sold by Druggists everywhere. sa3

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

C. W. WRIGHT. F. B. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c.*, of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grease—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-tf

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.

H. A. GILDEA,

Inventor and Manufacturer of the ARTIFICIAL ARM, Approved and adopted BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldiers,

Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 312 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. je20-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine, The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, The Singer do, And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of LEAVENS & FAULKNER, No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street, (Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

ESTY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE, No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. au5-wfm6m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.

Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.

New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Milford at 8·05 A. M.

Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.

Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·38, 7 and 9·10 P. M.

Salisbury at 11·55 A. M.

Milford at 2·45 P. M.

Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

New Castle at 8·30 A. M., and 6·27 P. M.

Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·56, 9·46 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10·25 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3·05 and 11·05 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·40 and 11·40 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.

SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30, and 11 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD.			LEAVE WESTWARD.		
STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	2·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·15
Avondale	7·05	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·08	5·41
Kennett	7·20	4·17	Concord	9·23	5·56
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·14
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·54
Philadelphia	9·22	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	9·39	6·10	Oxford	10·56	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

EDINBURG, Saturday, September 10.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 17.

CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, September 24.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin .... $150 00 Steerage $80 00
First Cabin to London 170 00 Steerage to London ... 85 00
First Cabin to Paris ... 190 00 Steerage to Paris 95 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 180 00 Steerage to Hamburg .. 74 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $150, $150, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $78. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, September 17, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, September 17, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ja4-tf

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7 and 9½ P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent.

my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.

9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6·07 P. M.

Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Lansdale at 6 A. M.

Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.

PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN, THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

FARE $2.

EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. ly29-tf

W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—On and after TUESDAY, September 6, 1864, will leave from Walnut Street Wharf as follows:—

FOR CAPE MAY.

At 3 P. M.

For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Glassboro, at 9 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.

For Woodbury, &c., at 9 A. M. and 12 M. 3 and 4 P. M.

For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cape May at 6 A. M.

Millville at 8·07 A. M.

Salem at 6 A. M., and 1·15 P. M.

Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·20 P. M.

Glassboro at 7·10 and 9·17 A. M., and 2·23 P. M.

Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 9·47 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

30-tf

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·[illegible] P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M. and 12·[illegible] noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 3·45 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove only, returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 8·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46 35 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (195 miles), on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train leaves .... 8·00 A. M.

Express Train leaves .... 10·30 P. M.

Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

JOSEPH D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.

ja4-tf